CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

IF PAW COULD HAVE HIS WAY.

If paw could have his way, I bet that purty sudden there
Would be some changes what would make the people stop and stare;
They wouldn't be no heroes then, exceptin' only paw,
And this would be the greatest world a'buddy ever saw.
They wouldn't be no bills fer gas, nor tax fer folks to pay,
And cars would jist be run fer fun, if paw could have his way.

If paw could have his way, I guess the grass would grow so quick
I'd have to mow it every day to keep things lookin' slick,
And every time my shoes wore out they'd be another pair
Begin to sprout right off to keep my feet from gittin' bare;
And maw, she'd set around and smile, without a word to say,
But only listen all the while, if paw could have his way.

If paw could have his way, the men that's holdin' office now
Would never start to do a thing till paw had told them how;
They'd never go to war unless he said they ought to go,
And they'd depend on him to show them how to beat the foe;
The millionaires would every one be workin' by the day,
And purty glad to have the chance, if paw could have his way.

If paw could only have his way, the winters would be hot,
And in the summer time the snow would fly, I tell you what!
The dry spells always would be wet, the wet spells they'd be dry,
And when the sun was shinin' clouds would spread acrost the sky;
Then March would be October and December would be May,
And they'd be more Sunday mornings, too, if paw could have his way.

If paw could have his way, the crowds would cheer fer him, I bet,
And all the fushunable folks would want him in their set;
The people that we know would all have less than we had then,
And wouldn't leave us out when they got parties up agen!
We'd have the best house on the street, and all the folks would say
That they'd be glad if they was us—if paw could have his way.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

WHEN A FELLER HAS THE BLUES

When a feller has the blues,
'Tain't no use to ask his views
'Bout the country—how it goes:—
Ef it hails or ef it snows—
Cotton up, or cotton down—
Worl' stopped still, or whirlin' 'roun',—
Never keers for any news—
That 'ere feller with the blues!

Sun may do his best to shine—
Blossoms purple on the vine;
Win's may sing in music sweet,
Rivers ripple at his feet;
An' the birds the boughs along
Jest may split their throats with song,—
But he's lonesome as you choose—
That 'ere feller with the blues!

Where'd they come from? Day by day,
You kin see 'em on the way,
Jest a-trudgin' up the slope—
Drownin' all the bells of Hope!
Comin' in the door to chide you—
Drawin' up a chair beside you,
Sayin', "Hello! What's the news?"
Them exasperatin' blues!

Then it is we know we're human—
Then it is the smile of woman
Is the only welcome light
That comes twinklin' through the night!
Ef that smile o' hers has bound you,
Ef you feel her arms around you,
Be as happy as you choose,
With "Good mornin'" to the blues!

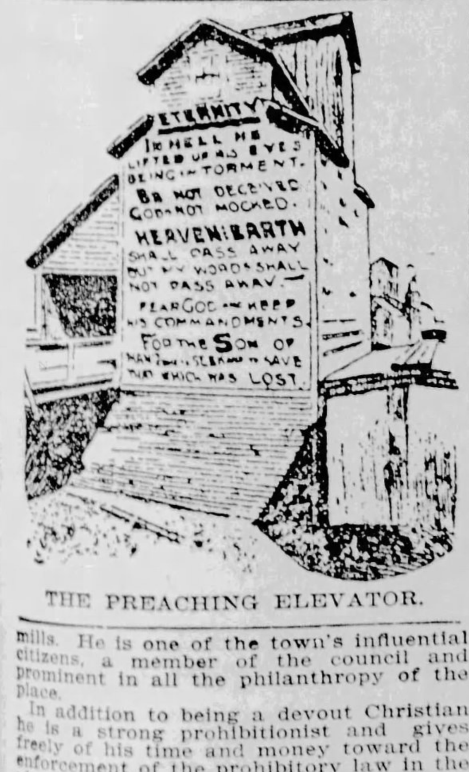
—Atlanta Constitution.

Miscellany.

A PREACHING ELEVATOR.

The Lebanon elevator is the most conspicuous preacher in Western Kansas. Its owner has had a sign painter decorate its huge sides with Bible texts in bright letters that may be read for miles over the level plains. It is the most noticeable thing in the landscape for twenty miles and attracts much attention.

The owner of the elevator is E. D. Hoyde, a very devout member of the Free Methodist church. He believes in a positive gospel and in disseminating the Word in every possible manner. He has acquired wealth in Western Kansas and in addition to owning the elevator also owns an interest in the Lebanon flouring



THE PREACHING ELEVATOR.

mills. He is one of the town's influential citizens, a member of the council and prominent in all the philanthropy of the place.

In addition to being a devout Christian he is a strong prohibitionist and gives freely of his time and money toward the enforcement of the prohibitory law in the place. Largely through his efforts the town of Lebanon, which has heretofore been a "wide open" town, has been made one of the dry towns of the state. He works as hard at promulgating his religious beliefs as he does in his business, and one of the chief objects of painting his elevator is to give the people of the community a clear view of Bible texts that he thinks they should read, whether they want to or not. It is probable that he will in a few months put an entirely new reading on the sides of the building and so keep it interesting as a feature of the landscape and a preacher of the Word.

The elevator attracted attention from the trainmen who went through there and they made some sport of it, but they have got over that. They have learned to respect the intention and object of the owner and to understand the sincerity of his life. He is one of the extensive patrons of the road and the trainmen all like him. Passengers are always interested and stand on the platform to see the oddest grain elevator in the world.

Question of Diet.

"Are you a vegetarian?"

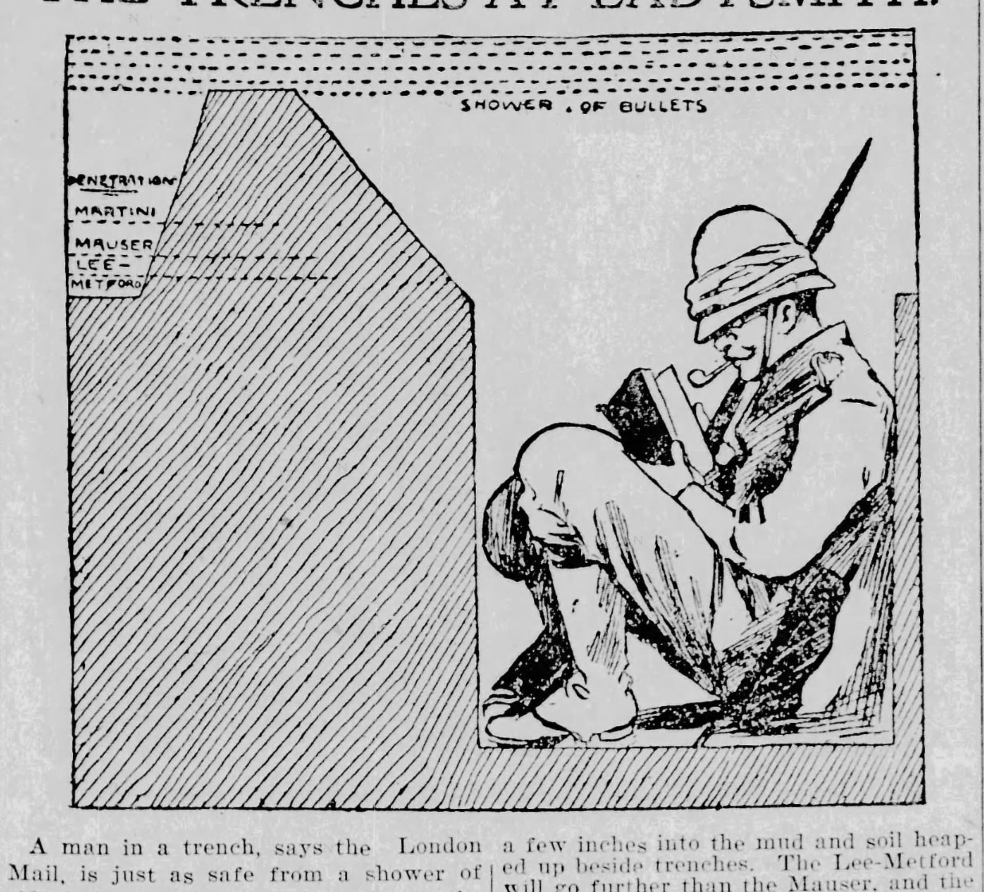
"Yes; by proxy. I have always insisted that cows and other food animals should be strictly limited to a vegetable diet."—Washington Star.

For Pure Contrariness.

"What is a rival, Uncle Aleck?"

"A rival? Why, he is a meddlesome man who falls in love with a girl just because he sees that some other man admires her."—Detroit Free Press.

THE TRENCHES AT LADYSMITH.



A man in a trench, says the London Mail, is just as safe from a shower of rifle bullets as if he were behind the walls of a fortification. Indeed, it has been shown that earthworks thrown up by soldiers are a safer protection from rifle bullets than masonry.

Sir George White and his gallant men at Ladysmith can, therefore, easily protect themselves from the fire of the enemy.

Ladysmith is surrounded by more or less level ground, and cannot be approach by the Boers on any side without exposing themselves—a kind of position for which they have no liking.

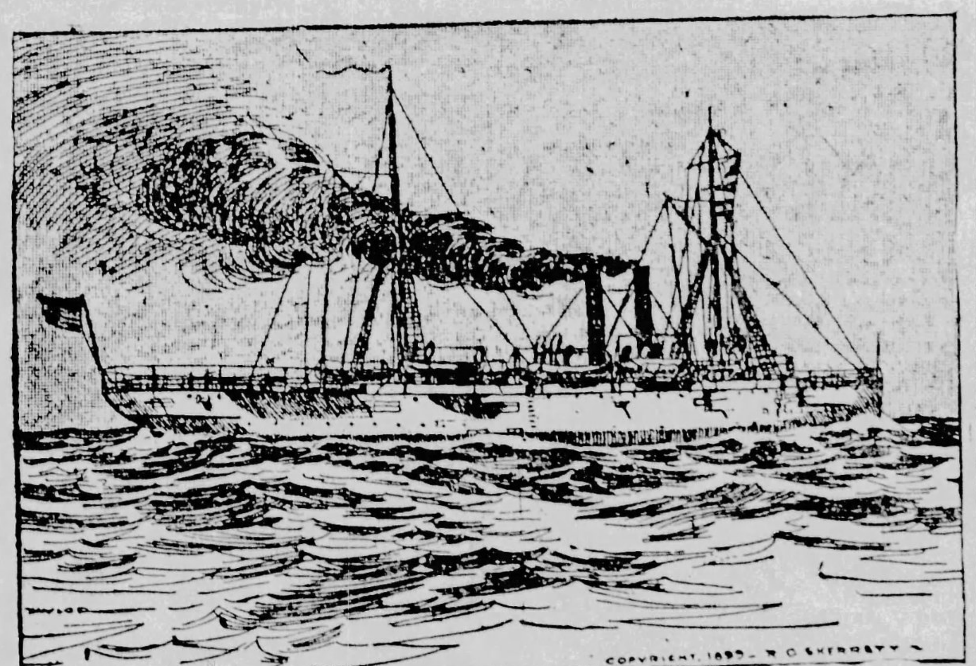
The ordinary rifle bullet only permeates a few inches into the mud and soil heaped up beside trenches. The Lee-Metford will go further than the Mauser, and the Mauser has a greater penetration than the Martini-Henry. The bullets from a large Maxim gun are just as effectually arrested by this form of breastwork as they would be by the side of a battleship.

Nothing is so hard to take as an entrenched position. Artillery is the only effectual means of driving soldiers out from trenches, but this can only be done by the most accurate kind of firing, which explodes the shells exactly over the trenches, together with a large number of guns and the expenditure of a vast quantity of ammunition.

GRUISER GHATTANOOGA---SEGOND GLASS.

It may surprise some of the good, hard-headed, belligerent Americans to know that we have reached that state in the development of our navy where it is deemed best to build a certain number of warships for peace-time purposes, but such is, in fact, the reason for being of six new cruisers, says the Chicago Tribune, from which the above cut is reproduced. The protected cruiser, in which class the Chattanooga and its kind belong, have no strictly offensive duty in a military sense in modern naval warfare. They can attack an enemy's unprotected commerce; they may annoy small towns not guarded in the sense of being fortified, and they may even attack similar ships of the foe, but when it comes to standing up and taking blows from a force powerful enough to menace our own seaports, ships of the protected cruiser order are of no avail.

What, then, is the purpose of such craft? They are to back up the presence of the flag with sufficient force to make a revolutionary neighbor hesitate before working a commercial hardship, and



they are to go nosing round at an economical rate and with comforting frequency in those corners of the globe where it is well to emphasize the fact that Uncle Sam is not too much engrossed with the traditional charm of his own domesticity. These ships have been especially designed to wear well in tropical waters, to carry abundant coal for a wide radius of action, to be of draft light enough to enable them to do considerable inland water work, and to be of gunpowder sufficient to render a good account of themselves if hostilities arise in their chosen field of operation.

To begin, the ships are to be built of steel, but their bottoms and sides up to a minimum of two feet above the water line are to be sheathed with heavy pine planking, which in turn is to be covered with copper. The purpose of the copper coating is to prevent the accumulation of marine growths, which hamper the movements of ships.

Wood, which has been shown to be such a menace to the life of a ship in action, will be reduced to a minimum on these new vessels, galvanized bulkheads of light metal forming the major part of the partitions or bulkheads in the living spaces of the craft. Where indispensable, the wood will be used, but it will be fireproofed by a process of tried efficiency.

The general dimensions and principal features of the Chattanooga and its class are:

Length on the load water line, 292 feet.
Length over all, 308 feet, 2 inches.
Beam, extreme, 43 feet.
Mean draft at trial displacement, 15 feet, 6 inches.
Extreme draft, full laden, 16 feet, 8 inches.
Trial displacement, 3,100 tons.
Full load displacement, 3,400 tons.
Estimated indicated horse power, 4,500.
Estimated speed, contract, 16.5 knots.
Total coal bunker capacity, 700 tons.
Complement, officers, seamen, and marines, 290.

The boats are rigged as fore-and-aft schooners, and have each a spread of canvas amounting to quite enough to give them steerage way in a good breeze, besides making them steadier seaboats when under steam.

The motive power of the ships will be triple expansion engines, actuating twin screws. These engines, which are of the most economical four-cylinder type, will be placed in two separate compartments for the sake of added security in case of break-down or injury to one or the other. In conjunction with the big circulating pump engines the driving engines will develop quite 4,500 indicated horse-power when making 172 turns a minute, at which time the vessel should be doing its sixteen and one-half knots an hour. Steam, at a working pressure of 275 pounds, will be supplied by six water tube boilers of the latest design.

That they shall not be mere show craft each one of these ships will mount a formidable battery of modern high-powered ordnance. The main battery will consist of ten 5-inch rapid-fire rifles of the latest make and 50-caliber in length—really the destructive equivalents of the major part of the 6-inch guns now in our service. These guns will be mounted on the upper or spar deck and on the main deck below. On the spar deck there will be two, one forward and one aft, on the center line, where they have commanding arcs of fire. The eight remaining are mounted in two broadsides on the main deck. The four forward guns can fire right ahead, and then be swung aft within thirty degrees of dead aft. The four after guns can be fired directly astern, and also be swung forward just as far as the forward guns can be swung aft. As a result, there is a bow or a stern fire of five guns, and a broadside fire of six of these powerful pieces.

In addition to this main battery there is a secondary force of eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and four Colt automatic machine guns. With the exception of the six 6-pounders mounted on the main deck way forward, way aft, and directly amidships, the rest of these small quick-firing pieces are mounted on the boats, and where they would do efficient work against venturesome torpedo boats or other light craft.

Got Home by Accident.

"Dad's been runnin' fer office ten years, steady," he said, "but the other day he lost his way an' run against home, breakin' his head in a sorter head-end collision, an' the family hauled him in, an' shook han's with him, an' mammy put on her specs an' hollered: 'Goodness gracious! how you is changed!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

Not Unexpected.

O'Rafferty—'Twas a sad blow thot befell Cassidy. Did ye not hear?

McGinnis—Sarra th' word av ut.

"Sure, he's dead. Sthruck be lightnin', he was."

"O! my! O! my! But I'm not surprised. Faith, he had a sickly look the lasht toime I seen him."—Life.

A Sure Cure.

Doctor—I'm afraid your wife isn't going to pull through.

Husband—Oh, yes, she will. I told her I already had her successor picked out in case she didn't get well.—Chicago News.

The Old Man's Occupation.

"It's a queer worl'," said the old man, "when yo come to think it over. You know I eddicated Jim fer a lawyer?"

"Yes."

"An' Bill for a preacher?"

"Exactly."

"An' Tom for one o' those here literary fellers?"

"I've heard so."

"An' Dick for a doctor?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, what do you reckon I'm a-doin' of?"

"Can't say."

"Well, sir, you must not believe it, but I'm a-supportin' of Jim an' Bill, an' Tom, an' Dick, an it keeps me a-goin' from daylight to dark!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Changing a Maxim.

Hopewell—I expect to make $20,000 out of that deal within six months.

Glumbird—I wouldn't count my eggs before they're hatched.

"That's a poor maxim. If you can get any fun out of counting them, it's so much gain. What you don't want to do is to discount them."—Brooklyn Life.

PAW SHOWS HOW TO KILL CHICKENS.

It's a Turrable Thing to have a paw what likes the site of blud. Sumtimes it makes me trimble fer Fear he mite go rong and Do offel Deeds before he thot.

We was Talken about the war one nite, and maw sed she Didn't see How soljers could ever Bare to Look at peeple gittin shot to peaces and the Blud Runnen Down the Battle Skarred plane in Rivers.

"It ain't nawthin," paw said, "fer men with nurv. I ain't never affected by the Site of Blud. Peeple offen say they wooden't Look at a prize fite Becoz it's so bluddy. But thay are chicken-harted. I like to see peeple with strong stummicks."

So Uncle Henry Sent us too chickens up frum the Country in a Box and maw Told Paw he must Chop thare Heds off So she could cook them fer Sundy dinner. Paw diden't say nothin, But purty soon I snuck out the Back way and he was Talken to the Grocery boly tryin to Hire him to kill them, but the Boy Sed he wasen't Looken fer a job except it was in a Bank with hours frum ten to Three.

Then paw come back and sed if I would git the Hatchet he would Do the Rest, and him and me and the pupp and Little albert Went Down to the Basement whare the Chickens was and Got Reddy for the Slotter. Paw took off his cote and Roled up his sleeves and Hollered Shoo at one of the Chickens what was Pokin its hed up Between the Slats of its Box.

After we got a Bord fixt to Lay the Chicken's Hed on paw says to me:

"Now you Take the chicken out and put its Hed on the bord and Shut your Eyes."

I Done mi part all Rite, But jist about the time paw Got redy to Come Down with the Hatchet the pupp jumped at the chicken and it gerked and the Hatchet split open one Side of its Hed and it Give a turrable Skowk and paw's fase got Dethly pail and he Set Down on a Box and sed purtly Feable:

"Git that Dawg out of Here."

So I let go of the chicken and the pupp made a Grab fer it, and it flew at Paw and He Struck at it, But the blud went all Over Him, and little albert Was Bollen like if it was Him and not the chicken what Got Hurt, and maw was upstares screemin Like a cat with its Tale cot in the Dore Crack, and the other chicken Got out and thay was cackel Lun like if thay had jist Lade about a Duzzen aigs apeece and was Glad of it.

Then paw Braist up and Hitt the Pupp with the Furnes poker and the Pupp Got Discurridged and Went up to whare maw was and me and paw went chasen the chickens around thru the Basement over the Cole and under Boxes and in the Corners whare it was So Dark you couldn't git your Breth without striken a match, and purty Soon paw seen one of Them Skroogen Down Behind sum Barls, and he went to make a kwick grab fer it, But diden't notis a Bord what was naled up to hold one end of a shelf, and hit his hed agin it.

I dunno whether the sound I Herd frum the other End of the Baismunt was when his hed hit the Bord or when he set Down on the hard flore. Mebby it mite of Bin both. He Done them so near together.

When the nabers what Herd maw Skreemun come and see paw setten thare with a Wild Look and Chicken Blud and Durt all over his fais I gess they thot he Had bin up aginst the hot end of a nexploshen of sum kind. So thay helped him up stares and maw pade the milkman thurty sentz to kill the chickings.

When thay was put on the Table a Sunday paw purtended he Haden't never herd of them Before, and about the Time he was Beginnin to Eat the nicest peace of white meet thay was in the hole Bizness I says:

"Paw."

"What?" he ast.

"Do you think it Hurt the Chicken mutch to go floppen around with its hed haff cut off that way?" I says.

Then paw lade Down his nife and fork and Loked like you feel when you tri to Swaller a Dose of Caster oil. So I Safed up mi appatite and Got the peece of white meet. He was too proud to Eat.—Georgie, in the Chicago Times Herald.

HERE'S A NEW STAR OF HOPE.

This gentleman exhibits his hair and whiskers, sells cough medicine and reads psalms, all for one price, in the streets

about Philadelphia. He is known as "The Star of Hope," the name coming from the shape of his hirsute trimmings.

Bargain Day Traveling.

Given bargains and a bargain hunter, and her purchases end only with the money in her purse. A woman who belongs in the head and front of this class boarded a street car, carrying with difficulty a huge market basket filled with the odds and ends of a department store. She was scarcely seated before she started at the conductor's voice.

"Fare, please."

The woman got out her purse with difficulty and rummaged through its various compartments.

"Dear, dear!" she murmured. "I was sure I had saved a fare or I never should have bought those three odd dusters."

Then she added to the conductor: "I live at the end of the line and will pay you then."

"You must pay now, lady," said the fare-taker. "That's the rule."

But I haven't any money," she objected.

"Well, I tell you, give me a five-cent bargain and you can redeem it at the end of the trip; only we don't take dusters on this line."

The woman hesitated a moment; then she dived in her basket and brought up a long bar of laundry soap.

Everybody in the car laughed as the conductor rang up her fare.—Youth's Companion.

Too Noisy.

"The march of civilization," said the Old Man with the Chin Fringe, "is all right, except for the rattle of artillery that accompanies it."—Kansas City Independent.

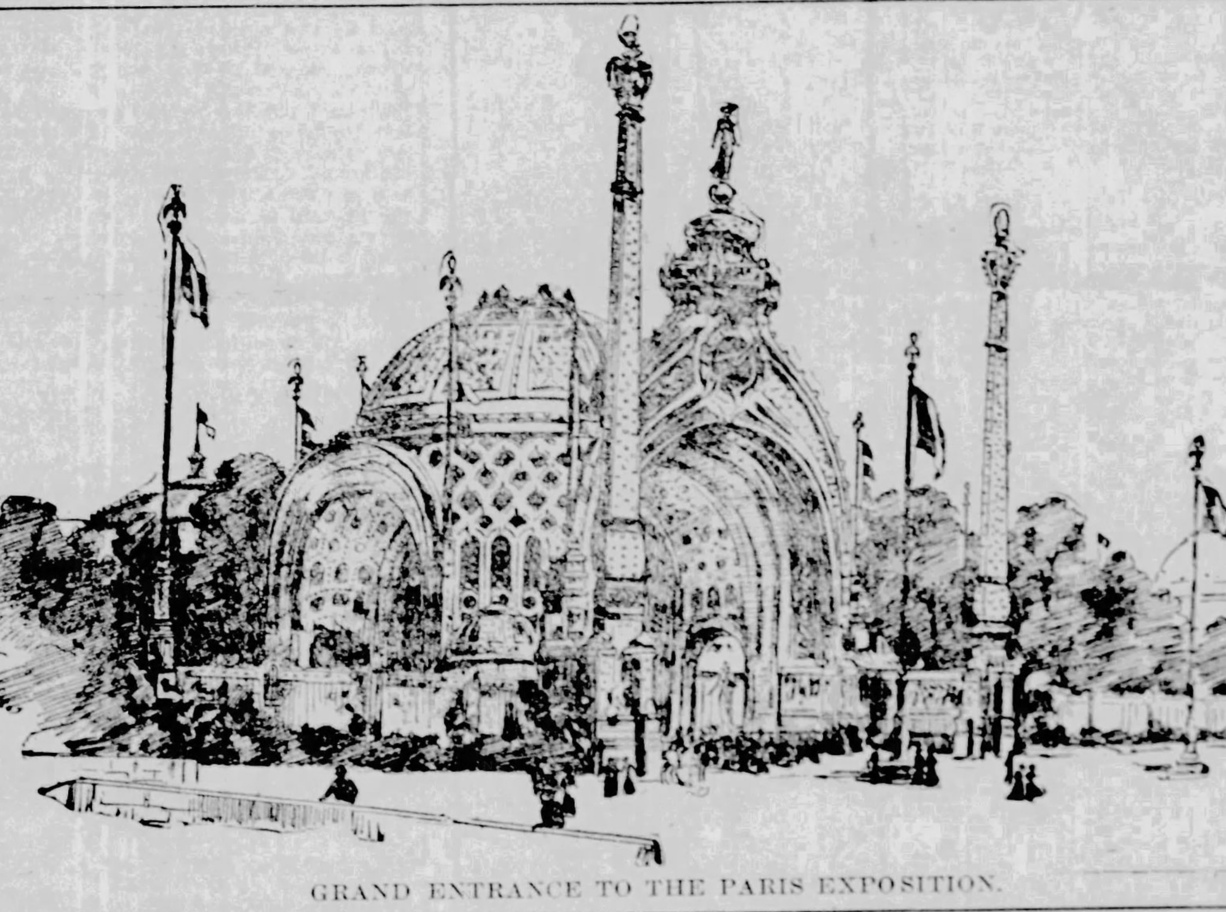
FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

(Copyright, 1899, by Baldwin & Eastman.)

Paris, Nov. 24.—The idea of erecting a vast and attractive architectural construction on the spot where a universal exposition opens appears so natural that one wonders at its not having been adopted before. Nothing could have been more unworthy than the admittance gates of the World's Columbian exposition, and consequently the first impression gained by visitors to Chicago was anything but favorable to the undertaking. It will not be so next year in Paris. The monumental entrance to the 1900 exposition is an alluring and beautiful structure, visible, it is true, to passers-by who do not pay the admittance fee, but at the same time, it will be conceded, sufficiently tempting to arouse a strong desire on the part of its contemplators to enter beneath its triumphal arches. The show within must be grandiose, indeed, that can afford to offer to the public gaze so remarkable a monument.

Situated on the Place de la Concorde, this grand entrance is composed of one large triumphal arch and two small ones forming a triangle with the first arch, which is flanked by two gaily-colored minarets, 125 feet high. The word minaret comes from the Arabic; it is derived from a verb which corresponds to the idea of "shining and spreading light." Its derivation will be perfectly justified in 1900, since the minarets will be studded from top to bottom with multi-colored electric lights. In the daytime, thanks to a novel arrangement of enameled tiles and ceramics, the general aspect of the monumental entrance will be white. But at night onlookers will gaze upon myriads of sapphires, emeralds, rubies and topazes, which M. Binet, a passionate lover of colors and oriental splendor, has spread freely over all the available spaces of his building. The distance between the two minarets is 150 feet, and this constitutes the extreme width of the entrance. The main cupola, or triumphal arch, is surmounted by a frontal bearing the arms of the city of Paris, which serve as a pedestal for a statue of liberty towering above the monument.

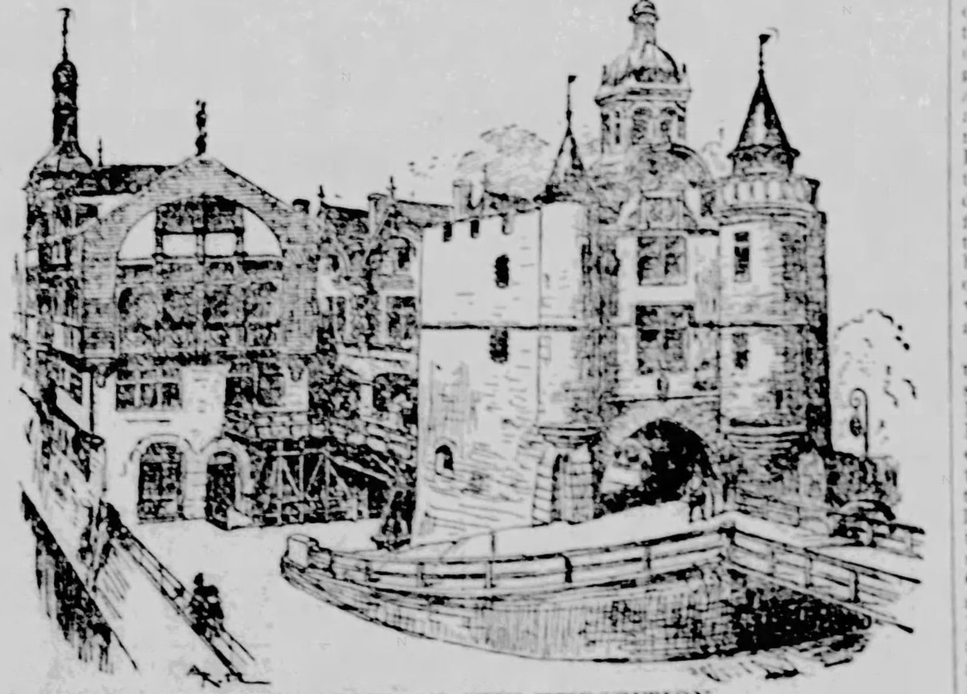
The principal problem set the designer of the entrance (a problem he has, by the way, very cleverly solved) was to dispense with all waiting at the gates, and to arrange matters so that a very large number of persons could enter at one time. After passing beneath the cupolas



GRAND ENTRANCE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

mentioned above, visitors will disperse in two directions, both of which lead to the inevitable turnstiles. Of these there will be 58, 29 being at the summit of a very slight elevated grade, and 29 at the bottom of a short incline. Those who pass in through the upper turnstiles will descend after having handed over their tickets to the collector; while those who descend towards the turnstiles will follow a slight elevated pathway. It has been computed that 18 persons can be admitted through each turnstile per minuts, so that over 60,000 visitors will be able to enter the grounds through the monumental entrance in the space of one hour.

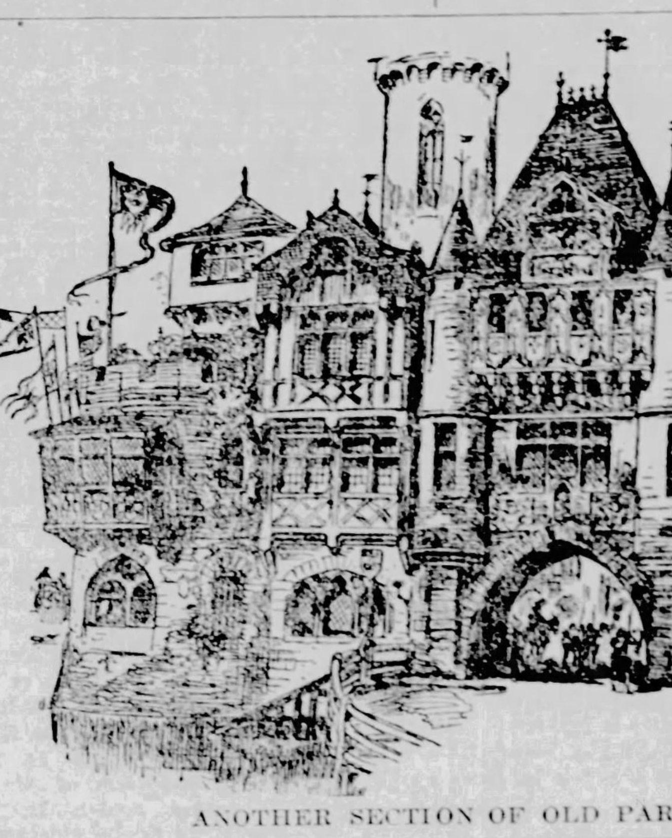
On the right and left of the central arch are two large freizes symbolizing the different branches of work. They were executed by the well known sculptor, M. Guillot, who has entitled his carvings: "Workmen carrying the produce of their labor to the exposition." It was deemed appropriate that at the threshhold of this vast agglomeration of all the products of human intelligence, the minds of visitors should be impressed with the importance of that indispensible auxiliary, labor, without which all ideas



"OLD PARIS" AT THE EXPOSITION.

would remain vain and genius powerless.

The designer of the eminently artistic and practical entrance is M. R. Binet, one of the leading French architects and decorators of the present day. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he obtained several prizes for decoration, one of them the special award made by the Institute of France. He has designed several tapestries for the National manufactory of the Gobelins, and supplied the Sevres Ceramic State manufactory with some delightful decorative



ANOTHER SECTION OF OLD PARIS.

models of porcelain. During his travels through Europe, M. Binet painted a water color, "Patio of the Lions," in the Alhambra, Spain, which has been purchased by the French government and hung up in the Luxembourg gallery, Paris. He is the first and the only French architect to whom such an honor has fallen. The amount spent on the entrance will be $120,000.

But the exposition of 1900 is not undertaken solely for the benefit of architects and engineers. Neither will it be one large scientific and industrial encyclopedia. Paris intends to terminate the old and inaugurate the new century joyfully. On the grounds of the exposition amusements and attractions of all kinds will be provided; the most diversified tastes will be satisfied. There will be no street of Cairo; that has been voted stale and profitless.

Foremost among the attractions will be "Old Paris." To the success obtained at previous expositions by picturesque reconstitutions of cities in olden times, by the reproduction of historical and anecdotal monuments, royal palaces, aristocratic residences and characteristic shops, by the re-enaction of mediaeval processions and fetes of a few centuries ago, visitors to Paris next year will be indebted for the prominent exposition feature of "Old Paris." Parisians themselves are looking forward to this "attraction" as to a fresh source of amusement, and if one considers the elaborate stale on which it is being planned and built, it is safe to say that he is not likely to suffer from disillusion. Without doubt, "Old Paris," as designed by Robida, a Parisian artist who has acquired fame by his pen-and-ink illustrations of French classical authors, will be a great success. It has a facade of nearly three hundred yards along the Riven Seine, and is located in the very heart of the exposition, in the midst of a fairylike scene that stretches from the Palace de la Concorde to the gardens of the Trocadero. This little city of "Old Paris" is divided into three parts connected by narrow irregular streets which are lined by tall public buildings, churches and towers. The total area covered is 66,000 square feet. Fortunately, the designers have not fallen into the error of overdoing the historical and archeological side of their attraction; they have refrained from being scrupulously exact and precise. In a word, they have taken many liberties with Parisian history and topography. But what they have achieved suffices to give one a very good idea of what Paris was like during three centuries—the sixteenth, the seventeenth and the eighteenth.

"The three distinct sections of Old Paris are," said M. Robida, in an interview with the writer, "first, the entrance section, which comprises the quarter of the schools, and the narrow streets running from the Porte Saint Michel to the tower of the Louvre and the Church Saint-Julien des Menetiers; second, the central station, on which we have erected the most celebrated buildings of the Renaissance, in the midst of which various theatres, concert halls, music stands and restaurants will be found; third, the houses that used to exist on the famous bridge, Pont au Change, overlooking which will be seen such well-known monuments as the Grand Chatelet, the old church of Saint-Chapelle (so famous in the seventeenth century) and likewise the street of Saint-Lawrence-Fair, with its curious crooked constructions. This feature of the Exposition is intended to convey to visitors a summary of picturesque and rambling Paris of years gone by, with all the movement and charm of life. No dullness will arise from any excess of archeological precision. The tenants of the various shops will be garbed in costumes of the epoch; our processions will be faithful reproductions, picturesque in the extreme. True gaiety will pervade our entire city."

On the old bridge, Pont au Change, the trades of years gone by will be revived. This bridge was famous in the seventeenth century. It was then the rendezvous of the wealthy classes, and had all the appearance of a street on the water, for tall houses were built on both sides of the bridge. It was, perhaps, the most curious street in all Paris. The shops and stores were in the hands of the richest tradesmen. They were not all French, but comprised Lombards, Florentines, Orientals and Flemish; men who had come from all parts of Europe to trade in gold wares, curios, finery, and even furs, which they imported from Russia. The bridge had a cosmopolitan aspect, for the merchants exhibited their national flags, their civic banners and their coat-of-arms on their entrance doors.

The St. Lawrence Fair was the great fashion quarter of the city; here were congregated the makers of the modes of the epoch, costumieres, florists, vendors of fine linen, wig-makers, perfumers, glove-makers, embroiderers, lace-makers and the manufacturers of the thousand and one nothings which contributed in no small measure to the success of the Paris of yore, as they do to the Paris of the nineteenth century. A grand reproduction of this pretty quarter, in which feminine grace and charm play so important a role, will be attempted by M. Robida; with his refined taste and knowledge of old Parisian anecdotal history he will doubtless make it very attractive and exceedingly amusing.

"The twentieth century will be called the century of light." So said the famous stained glass decorator, J. A. Ponsin. Fully convinced that the duty of the Paris Exposition is to display the most extraordinary scientific and artistic attainments of the century, he remarked that light, glass and color, the three collaborators that are the richest in decorative effect, had tempted him to produce something entirely new. Commissioner General Picard said in one of his speeches: "The Universal Exposition of 1900 will be the epitome and the synthesis of the century. It will have grandeur, grace and beauty; it will reflect the luminous genius of France; it will prove that the French are in the vanguard of progress; it will be an honor to the country and to the Republic." M. Ponsin bore the words in mind, and set to work to solve the problem how to convey to the public an "epitome and synthesis" of progress of a century of French art in the special lines of glass and stained glass—that renowned vitrarius designed the "Luminous Palace." His recent death will not permit of his witnessing the brilliant fashion in which his plans have been executed.

In mediaeval times the name of vitrarius was given to the artistic designers of stained glass. The art was flourishing in the south of France in the thirteenth century, but it was not until the fifteenth century that it shone in all its radiance in the cathedrals of Evreux, Bourges and Notre Dame de Paris, where splendid specimens are still to be seen. Its revival in the latter half of the nineteenth century, in France, was due in no small measure to the late J. A. Ponsin.

The Luminous Palace is nothing more or less than a glass house. Being erected in close proximity to the Eiffel Tower, comparisons are sure to be drawn between the tall iron structure and the artistic but relatively tiny palace of crystal. The Luminous Palace will be built in the middle of a miniature lake, and "will have all the appearance," a poet has said, "of a grand jewel ornamented with phosphorescent stones in a case of sombre trees."

Frederic Mayer

NOT AT HOME TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

President McKinley had an interesting experience recently when he and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou went out for a walk. The route taken by them was toward the Public Grounds, south of the White House. They had not gone far when a severe storm began, so the President and his companion sought refuge in the State department.

Mr. McKinley said he would call on Secretary Hay, and walked to the office of the head of the State department and tried the office door, but found it locked. The messenger on duty told the President that the secretary had gone for the day. "Well, we will go see Secretary Root," said the President as he started for the War department, which is in the western portion of the big building.

Upon reaching Secretary Root's office the President learned the New Yorker had also gone home. From there the two men went to the Navy department, entered the large reception room and asked the colored messenger if the secretary was in. "Be seated, sir," said the messenger, who did not recognize the President, "and I will see." The messenger returned almost immediately and said: "I am sorry, the secretary is not in. He left for home just a moment ago."

A few days later the President told his experience to the cabinet, and, turning to the secretary of the navy, said, with a smile: "If I were you, Long, I should promote that messenger. He is the most accomplished liar I ever heard." The ebony guardians of the cabinet officers are now on the alert, and it is safe to say if the President should happen to visit any of the departments he will experience no trouble in having an audience with his counselors.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

A young lady got on an elevated train the other day, says the Chicago Tribune. She was a quiet, lady-like girl, dressed in a well fitting gray tailor made suit, and settled herself back for a good read on the way to the city, when he got on at the next station and seated himself opposite. He was "gotten up regardless." One of those new, stunning suits in brown and tan checks that are all the go, white felt hat, with pale blue band, and a silk umbrella. As soon as the train was well under way again he drew out a pen knife and worked industriously at his finger nails for several minutes. This finished, he produced a pearl toothpick and labored at his white, even teeth for awhile. After this operation was over he gazed thoughtfully out of the window at the glimmer of the lake far in the distance, and, with a sigh of contentment, fumbled in his vest pocket until he found a small mirror. Having studied the effect of his new red and purple tie in this, he started in on his mustache, a pale, feathery suggestion of what might be in days to come. This latter was combed and twirled and petted until it stood out at the proper angle with a well-defined curl at either end. The felt hat was pushed farther back to see if the

part of the hair was O. K., and at last, with another sigh of relief, he replaced the mirror and leaned back complacently.

But the girl in gray had been watching him over the top of her book, watching each new branch of the business with increasing interest, and finally, when she saw the mirror go back in its leather case, she laid aside her book and, opening her chatelaine bag, drew out a chamois skin well powdered and proffered it with a smile to her traveling companion, while the people around enjoyed the little comedy.

"Wouldn't you like to put on the finishing touch?" she asked sweetly, and he stiffly arose and went into the smoker.

One of Many.

Quadds—Hello, old boy! What are you doing now?

Spacer—Writing for the press.

Quadds—Don't you find it rather thankless sort of work?

Spacer—On the contrary, nearly everything I write is returned with thanks.—Chicago Daily News.

Blew and Snew.

Tommy—It was a dreadful day the last time I went to grandma's. It blowed and it——

Mother—"It blowed" is not proper. Say "it blew."

Tommy—It blew and it snew awful.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Worth Trying.

"Tell me," said the youth, "the secret of your happiness and contentment."

"'Tis simple," replied the sage. "I always discount my expectations 90 per cent."—Chicago News.

Pig and Papa.

"I understand you have a fine, fat pig for sale, my lad. I should like to see it."

"Far-ver-r-r-r, some one wants ter see yer."—Funny Cuts.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Pension Report.

G. L.: The report of the Pension Commissioner is just issued. It shows that on June 30, 1898, there were 993,714 pensioners borne upon the roll, and on June 30, 1899, there were 991,519, a decrease of 2,195, classified as follows:

Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	11
Survivors and widows of soldiers of war of 1812	1,999
Survivors and widows of soldiers of Indian wars	5,555
Survivors and widows of soldiers of Mexican war	17,379
Army invalid pensioners	316,834
Army widows, minor children, etc.	90,597
Navy invalid pensioners	4,721
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	2,293
Army nurses	653
Act of June 27, 1890:	
Army invalid pensioners	405,987
Army widows, minor children, etc.	124,127
Navy invalid pensioners	14,925
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	6,139
War with Spain:	
Army invalid pensioners	117
Army widows, minor children, etc.	165
Navy invalid pensioners	6
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	11

The number of claims adjudicated during the year was 196,973, of which 107,919 were rejections, and 89,054 allowances, the latter divided as follows: Original pension claims, 37,077; restoration, 3,914; increases, reissues and additionals, 32,408, and accrued and duplicates, 15,655. The number of claims pending is 477,239, a decrease of 157,820. In 1898 pension payments were $144,651,879, and in 1899, 138,355,052, a decrease of $6,296,826.

The pensioners in 1866 numbered 126,722. In the years that followed there was a steady but slow increase to 303,658 in 1883. Thereafter the increase was very rapid, from 20,000 to 30,000 names being added each year. More liberal laws were then enacted and from 1890 to 1891 the increase in the number of pensioners was 138,000; from 1891 to 1892, 200,000, and from 1892 to 1893, 90,000, the total becoming 966,012. Thereafter the changes were comparatively small. The pensioners numbered 993,714 at the close of the fiscal year 1898, and decreased to 991,519 at the end of the fiscal year 1899.

The expenditures of the pension office in the last two fiscal years have been as follows:

	1898.	1899.
Army pensions	$140,924,348	$134,671,258
Navy pensions	3,727,531	3,683,794
Surgeons' fees	894,249	715,191
Cost of disbursement	536,629	522,496
Salaries	2,254,181	2,151,578
Other expenses	429,031	465,805
Total	$148,765,969	$142,210,122

Up to the close of the fiscal year there had been filed 17,560 army and navy claims on account of service in the war with Spain, and of these 303 had been allowed. Secretary Hitchcock endorses several recommendations of Commissioner Evans, notably those urging a thorough revision and codification of the confused and conflicting mass of pension legislation, and earnestly advises Congress to amend the laws regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in pension matters as to provide that no compensation whatever shall be paid to them directly or indirectly for any service such as may, within certain limits fixed by Congress, be allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions.

Money to Move Crops.

"Please inform me whether the money with which the one-horse grain dealers of the West, buy such immense quantities of grain, is in their possession to begin with, or if it is sent to them by Eastern or other capitalists?"—Mr. J. B., Lake City, Ia.

The local grain dealer either borrows his money of a bank in his own town, or gets it from the city dealer to whom he ships the grain, and who, in turn, borrows it from the banks of his own city. But, you must remember that banks are loaning money all the time to builders, manufacturers, and all other classes of business men, and crop moving requires more than they have on hand. So they borrow of the Eastern banks. This money soon comes back, in this way: The farmers, when they sell their grain, either spend it in buying what they need, or to pay debts, or else deposit it in bank. That which is paid to merchants, of course, is deposited in banks. So that bank is soon able to pay back what it owes to the Eastern bank. There is nothing mysterious, nothing wrong, in the transaction. It woul be utterly impossible for business to be conducted without banks. Yet there are many people who have a silly prejudice against them and the men who conduct them.

The Dominical Letter.

"The dominical letter given in calendars for the year 1900 is G. What is the full meaning of this, and what does it teach?"—M. H. W., Republic, Mo.

The Latin name for Sunday is dies Dominica, which means the Lord's day. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to designate the days of the week, beginning every year with A, for January 1. The letter which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter for that year. Next year—1900—January 1 is Monday, A; Tuesday B; Wednesday, C; Thursday, D; Friday, E; Saturday, F, and Sunday, G. Hence G is the Dominical letter for 1900. In leap years there are, of course, two Dominical letters; thus in 1896 they were E, D.

The Dominical letter arose in the early ages of the church, after the council of Nice, A. D., 325. In an age when printing was unknown, when but few could read or write, it was found convenient, to determine when Easter falls, and other similar problems concerning church festivals, etc., to letter the days of the week, beginning with A on January 1, going to G, then repeating. This puts the same letter opposite the same day of the week throughout the year. It doesn't teach us anything except to be thankful for the invention of printing, and that we can read and write, and hence are not compelled to resort to such childish methods of keeping the run of dates.

The Income Tax.

"On what grounds was the income tax clause of the Wilson bill declared unconstitutional by the supreme court? There had been a previous income tax law in operation. Was the constitutionability of the one and the unconstitutionality of the other due to a difference in the laws, to a difference in the circumstances of the times, or to a difference in the composition of the tribunal?"—J. P. R., Blue Grass, Ia.

Article 1, section 9, clause 4, of the national constitution says: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census," etc. An income tax is a direct tax. It is impossible to lay an income tax in proportion to population. Even if it could be done, it would be unequal to individuals. A man with a given income in one state would pay far more than a man with the same income in another state. On this ground the income tax clause was declared unconstitutional. The question of the constitutionality of the income tax in the civil war was never raised. Had it been, there is no doubt, it would have been declared unconstitutional also.

Mayor Jones.

W. R., Backley, Wash.: Samuel M. Jones made a fortune in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in manufacturing a patented sucker-rod, used in pumping oil. He was elected mayor of Toledo in April, 1897, as a Republican. His utterances of socialistic ideas led to his defeat last spring for a renomination. He then ran as an independent candidate, and was elected by a very large majority. He then entered state politics, and was ready to take the nomination for governor from either the Republican or Democratic party, if either would subscribe to his views that every city should own its own street railways, gas, electric light and water plants, and all telephone and telegraph lines in its limits. Neither party paid any attention to him in convention, and he then ran as an independent candidate, as a non-partisan—his platform being that no party nominations shall be made by conventions, caucuses or primary elections, but that all candidates should be nominated by petition. He holds that parties are unnecessary and that they should be abolished.

Missouri Compromise Line.

"Why, in the Missouri compromise, was 36 degrees, 30 minutes, taken as the boundary of the slave and free states?"—W. P. H., Downington, O.

That especial parallel was taken because it is the southern boundary of Missouri. In 1818, Missouri applied for admission as a state. A bill for this, but prohibiting slavery, passed the House in 1819, but was defeated by the Senate. In 1820 a bill to admit Maine was passed by the Senate, with an amendment admitting Missouri as a slave state. The House had already passed a bill admitting Maine. The long discussion ended in the adoption of the "Missouri Compromise." Missouri was admitted as a slave state, but slavery was prohibited in the remainder of the Louisiana purchase north of its southern boundary.

Indian Summer.

"Please, as far as convenient, give history and origin, and circumstances as to the naming of what is known as Indian summer—why that name was applied to the few pleasant days in the autumn?

"I am 17 years older than The Blade. Have been acquainted with it during its life. Have not missed reading a copy for 20 years."—J. B. J., Bad Axe, Mich.

Everywhere in the temperate zones, north and south, there usually comes, at the beginning of cool weather, a term of mild, pleasant days. In central Europe this period is called St. Martin's summer, because it comes about the time of the old church festival of St. Martin, also called Martinmas. In the United States the term Indian summer is applied, but we know of no reason for it. Can any one tell us?

The 4th of March.

"Why are Presidents inaugurated on the 4th of March? Is it a fact that the 4th of March never falls on Sunday, and is that the reason?"—J. L. W., Herod, Ill.

Well, there had to be some particular day selected; so why not March 4? We are unaware of any special reason for selecting that day. It is not a fact that March 4 never fails on Sunday. It does so just as often as any other day of the month. Of course, as it is inauguration day only every fourth year, it does not often occur that the inauguration falls on Sunday. It has done so in 1849 and 1877. During the 20th century inauguration day will fall on Sunday three times—in 1917, 1946 and 1973.

The Mistletoe.

"Please inform me of the origin of the Christmas stocking and mistletoe."—M. C., Harper, Kan.

The mistletoe growing on the oak was declared a sacred plant by the Druids, who called it all-heal, and attributed to it wondrous curative powers which do not belong to it. They gathered it at one of their heathen festivals, called Yule, and decorated their altars with it. When the people of the British isles became converted to Christianity, they used many of the old Yuletide observances on Christmas, and the use of mistletoe as part of Christmas decorations is one that has existed to this day. We are not informed as to the origin of the Christmas stocking.

The Aurochs.

"Is the aurochs (the wold buffalo or wild ox of Germany) now extinct? Is there a book of any kind giving the species of animals which are now extinct?"—G. S., Austin, Minn.

The aurochs is not extinct, but it would have been so long ago except for the protection of man. It now exists only in the forests of Lithuania, belonging to the Czar of Russia; and a few may remain in the wild state in the fastnesses of the Caucasus mountains. You can find what you want in any work on palaeontology.

Loadstone.

"Please tell me something of the nature of loadstone, where it is obtained, and what is its attractive power to the cubic inch?"—W. M., Glenville, Ky.

Loadstone is the ordinary magnetic iron ore, or magnetite. It is black in color, and is one of the ores from which the best iron is made. The iron industry in Sweden is based almost entirely upon it, and numerous deposits are found in the United States. Its magnetic properties are of no value, for far more powerful magnets can be made of steel than any loadstone.

Austin Blair.

"Please give a biography of Austin Blair."—M. N., Algoma, Mich.

Austin Blair was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1818. He graduated at Union college in 1839, studied law, and removed to Michigan. He was county clerk of Eaton county, in the legislature of 1846, and prosecuting attorney of Jackson county from 1852 to 1854; state senator, 1854 to 1856, and governor from 1861 to 1865. In 1866 he was elected Representative in Congress, serving three terms.

Those Seven Cities.

"What is meant by the 'Seven cities of Cibola'?"—T. M., Columbia, Iowa.

A Spanish explorer named Coronado explored New Mexico and the region along in river Gila, in 1540. He claimed to have found a country named Cibola, beyond the Little Colorado, in which he declared there were seven cities, but he denied the rumors that the inhabitants had abundance of gold, silver and precious stones, as had been reported by former explorers.

Victoria's Relatives.

"Is Queen Victoria any relative of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, to King George of Greece, or of the Czar of Russia and the Queen of Holland?"—A. D. T., Savannah, Mo.

Queen Victoria and Emperor Francis Joseph are not related. King George of Greece is the second son of King Christian of Denmark. King George's sister Alexandra married the Prince of Wales. The mother of the Czar Nicholas is a sister to the Princess of Wales. Nor is Queen Wilhelmina related to the Queen.

Rice Paper.

"Is there such a thing as paper made out of rice? If so, how is it made?"—G. P., Warren, Pa.

No; paper is not made out of rice, but there is a paper made in China which is called rice paper. It is made of the pith of a plant, botanically called the aeschynomene paludosa, cut spirally into a thin slice, which is spread out and pressed.

Carson City Mint.

We thank the writer for this information: "In answer to B. B., Bethesda, O., will state that the Carson mint is now open only as an assay office."—J. L. H., Reno, Nev.

Miscellaneous.

V. L. W., Wildwood, Mich.: We do not know.

G. E. D., Culberson, N. C.: We never saw the poem.

D. E. H., Washington, Kan.: We are unacquainted with the details.

O. F. A., Uriel, Tenn.: We regret that we have not the information at hand.

E. W. T., Clarksville Mich.: We have no means of finding out the facts of her life.

J. H., Barnesville, O.: Ohio has never had a general registration law, applying to all voters.

H. W. R., Valley Creek, Va.: The song is copyrighted, and we can not publish it. Any music dealer will order it for you.

J. W. A., Cumming, Iowa: Buddhists do not send missionaries to western countries, as we send Christian missionaries.

A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa: Ex-Secretary John Sherman attends either the Presbyterian or the Congregational church.

H. A. E., Anderson, Ind.: All the state officers of Idaho were elected as the candidates of a fusion of the Democratic and Populist parties. The last state election was in 1898.

The Reason Why.

Teacher—Now, Patsy, would it be proper to say, "You can't learn me nothing"?

Patsy—Yes'm.

Teacher—Why?

Patsy—'Cause you can't.—Tit-Bits.

One Man's Wisdom.

She—Why is it that you never take sides in any argument?

He—Because silence is the most difficult argument to beat.—Chicago News.

"In Union There is Strength."

True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

It Has Happened

More than once that a child has been carried off by an eagle. When such a thing does happen the press rings with the story. There's not a line given by the press to the babies carried off daily by disease. It isn't the fact of the child being taken away that is startling or interesting, it's only when the method of taking off is novel that it excites interest. How many children die who might have been saved if the mother who bore them had been able to give them strength and vitality. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes healthy mothers and healthy mothers have healthy children, strong enough to resist disease if they are attacked.

Mrs. Axel Kjer, of Gordonville, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., writes: "When I look at my little boy I feel it my duty to write to you. This is my fifth child and the only one who came to maturity; the others having died from lack of nourishment—so the doctor said. This time I just thought I would try your 'Prescription.' I took nine bottles and to my surprise it carried me through and gave us as fine a little boy as ever was. Weighed ten and one-half pounds. He is now five months old, has never been sick a day, and is so strong that everybody who sees him wonders at him."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy and regular.

TOTEM POLE FROM FAR-OFF ALASKA.

A totem pole, the first brought to California, is on exhibition at the museum of the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. This huge curio has been donated by E. D. Harrivan, the patron of the Harrivan expedition that went to Alaska last summer for scientific investigation.

The totem pole was found at Fox point, on the southern coast of Alaska, and belonged to the Hydah Indians. There are totem poles in the museum at Sitka and some at the one in Vancouver, but this is the only genuine one owned by any museum in this country.

Since the Indians have come in contact with civilization they have ceased to make the totem poles, which formerly stood as the crest of each tribe.

The totem pole in the process of erection at the Academy of Sciences Museum is of cedar, thirty-five feet in length. It weighs over a ton. It is

TOTEM POLE SOON TO BE ERECTED IN THE MUSEUM OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

carved in sections, and although the work is crude, there is a strange similarity, in idea and execution, to the carvings of ancient Egypt. The first figure on the pole is a vicious looking fish. Above this is a woman in a striking gown of blue and yellow. Her headgear in design is that of the old Egyptian dame and her eyebrows meet in accordance with the Egyptian idea of beauty. Next is the figure of a man, whose diabolical smile gives opportunity for the display of a wonderful set of white teeth. This figure is painted red. There is a space of some seven feet to the top of the pole which is mounted with a marvelously carved beaver 6 feet 10 inches long and 2½ feet wide. This creature is adorned with green and yellow paint. No one knows the exact age of the pole, but it is said to be very old. Moss clings to it in many places. It is known as a "beaver totem pole."

"This Will Interest Many."

G. E. Powell says that if any one who is afflicted with kidney trouble or rheumatism in any form will send their address to him, in care of 218 Indiana avenue, Toledo, O., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Aiding the Race.

"Yes, I have decided to hold out a little longer," said Aguinaldo, "for I think the Americans are doing more for our race than they would if I surrendered."

"But what are they doing?" asked the captain of the First Filipino Sprinters. "How can their chasing us about through swamps be of any benefit?"

"Why, every man in my command has lowered his record from two to four minutes per mile," smiled the chief. "What could be of more advantage to our race?"—Cleveland Leader.

Unchanged.

Tutter—You have played golf practically from infancy, haven't you?

Putter—Yes, and even now I feel like an infant every time I play.—Brooklyn Life.

In Dixie.

The old colored man was watching the new-fangled machine spin down the street and remarked: "I reckens dat mus' he one er—one er dem autographs?"

"It's an automobile."

"Dat's it. I allus was gittin' dem two towns mixed, but I knowed it war some'ere in Alabama."—Automobile Magazine.

MARK TWAIN'S FROZEN RABBIT.

A Joke Which the Humorist Was Never Able to Appreciate.

In vicinities which have become distinguished by the permanent or transient residence of some illustrious person there are almost invariably a remarkably large number of men who profess to have been on very intimate terms with their more fortunate comrade, at least during the earlier portion of his life, and before he attained to a station of eminence and renown. These venerable aged citizens narrate, with much pleasure and self-satisfaction, many anecdotes, humorous and otherwise, which they declare occurred while they were boys together with the man who has since stepped out of the limited circle of acquaintance with which he was formerly environed into the admiring gaze of all the world.

These remarks may with great force and propriety be applied to the early career of Mark Twain. After he had removed with the rest of the family from the small village of Florida, Mo.—where he was born—to the City of Hanibal in the same state, he was of that age when all the lively elements in a young man's nature is most strongly illustrated in his actions. It is said that young Clemens derived much pleasure in hunting and fishing. Nothing afforded him such satisfaction of relaxation from the toils of life as to spend short periods in the woods in the company of several jovial companions and with a number of trained dogs. It was while he was thus enjoying himself that the following incident transpired, and the truthfulness of the story is vouched for by men who are known to have been on close terms of friendship with the celebrated humorist:

Mark's success at hunting had been extremely bad on the day in question. Not a rabbit or squirrel had he seen. His game pouch was empty. His melancholy feelings were weighed down the more from the fact that every other person in the company had met with tolerably good luck, and had shot several of the small animals which had been so anxiously looked for. As evening came on the men prepared to leave for home. And seated in the wagon in the midst of those whose spirits had been much enlivened because of their fortunate day's hunting, Mark Twain was conspicuous for the disconsolate and downcast look which overspread his face.

As the wagon was drawn fast over the frozen and snow-covered ground, one of the men suddenly called out to the driver to stop the horses. The team came to a standstill, and pointing off to the right of the road a short distance, he drew the attention of the company to a small bush:

"Do you see that rabbit in the midst of the limbs?" he cried. "He is sitting and looking intently at us now. Let me have a gun, somebody, and I'll soon finish him."

Here he was interrupted by Mark Twain. "No, let me shoot him," he said. "I have not had a single shot to-day."

The men consented without a word of objection. But although the young sportsman took a long and steady aim before he pulled the trigger, the rabbit did not move. "Queer," he said, as he again placed the gun to his shoulder and made ready to try the other barrel. This shot, however, had no more effect than the former. The young man began to be laughed at for the inaccuracy of his aim, and as the animal was but a short distance away, the taunts stung him to the quick. Again he shot, but with no result. And, exasperated at his failure, Mark jumped from the wagon and ran toward the bush. At every step he expected to see the rabbit spring from his resting place and scamper away, and he held his gun in constant readiness to bring him to the ground at his first move. In this respect, too, he was deceived. For, although he had now come close up to the shrubbery, the animal did not move.

Samuel Clemens was in a quandary. With a vicious kick, he sent the rabbit spinning over the ground. It still retained its former posture, however, and did not stir. The disappointed huntsman went and picked the animal up and examined it. The discovery which he then made solved the mystery.

The rabbit was frozen as hard as a rock!

By this time Mark's companions were in an uproarious laughter. And when he returned to the wagon it soon developed that one of the men had placed the animal in the bush some time previously, and they had arranged among themselves that Mark Twain should be the one to shoot at it.

Clemens is said to have uttered not a word during the entire trip back home—Alfred Fisher in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHEN PA BROUGHT HOME THE PRIZE.

My pa and ma have joined a club, and
every week they meet,
And then next day pa kicks about the
things they had to eat;
He says that cake and salads make him
sick, and that it's wrong
For folks to eat such stuff; but he keeps
at it right along!
And gee! what awful luck he has! The
cards won't come his way;
'Cause if they did the other folks might
just as well not play.

Ma's won three prizes, but pa claims she
can't play, just the same;
"It's always them that's green," he says,
"that's sure to win the game!
Why! If I held the cards you hold, I'd
just shut up my eyes
And promise every time I played to carry
off a prize!
But what's the difference, anyway, I only
play for fun,
And wouldn't give a snap for all the
prizes you have won."

"There's little science in the games these
clubs play, anyway;
It's just bull-headed luck, that's all!" pa
said the other day.
But late last night, when they got home,
I knew right off that pa
Had won or something, by the way I
heard him talk to ma!
"I tell you what," he said, as they came
stumbling through the hall,
"It's scientific playing tells at this game,
after all!

"It's not the prize I care about, but what
I like to show
Is that luck can't knock science out";
and then he stubbed his toe!
I thought the house was falling down,
and ma she hollered "Oh!"
And pa he said a lot of things—I shan't
repeat them, though!
But when we sat at breakfast I ast pa
who won the prize;
He pointed at a broken-plate, and tears
came in his eyes.

"Well, never mind," ma said to pa,
"you've proved that you can play."
"I know I have," pa said to ma; "they
knew that anyway!"
And then he took the prize again and
looked at it awhile,
And sadly said he'd bet it cost a handsome
little pile!
"I guess it did," ma said, and so she
showed him where and how
They'd marked it down to thirty cents,
and then there was a row,
And I'm afraid the happy home we had is
ruined now.

— Chicago Times-Herald.

—"He laughs best who laughs last." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla you may laugh first, last and all the time, for it will make you well.

A Gentle Hint.

"Dreaming of the future?" he asked, as the conversation lapsed for the fifth time.

"Yes," she replied. "I find it much pleasanter than living in the present."—Philadelphia North American.

Bother the Pay.

A few weeks ago a young Irishman applied for a situation as a car conductor in one of the principal towns of Scotland.

The manager thought him fit for the work, so asked him what pay he wanted.

"Bedad," he replied, "never moind the pay—just give me the job, and Oi'll have a car of me own in a fortnight."—Answers.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Steer Has Cough.

L. H. S., Missouri: As three other cattle have died from a similar ailment to that with which your steer is suffering, it may be that your steer has tuberculosis, which proves fatal. Examine your steer's nostrils to learn if the steer breathes freely through them. If not, inject olive oil into the nostrils. Try the following: Rub the steer's neck from the jaws to the breast with mustard, thinned with water to the consistency of thick cream. Put a tablespoonful of this on the tongue of the steer twice a day: chlorate of potassium, pulverized, 4 ozs.; fluid extract of belladonna, ½ oz.; powdered opium, ½ oz.; powdered licorice root, 4 ozs.; pine tar, 2 ozs. Mix with syrup, making it about as thin as heavy molasses. Give the steer fresh bran mashes every day if his bowels are constipated.

Cow Has Not Done Well.

O. S., Washington: Give your cow bran mashes, warm, until her bowels work freely. Then give this three times a day, a heaped tablespoonful constituting a dose: Carbonate of iron, 4 ozs.; powdered gentian, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs.; powdered fenugreek, 4 ozs. Mix well. In addition to the above mix three tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal with the cow's food three times a day. Place a piece of rock salt where the cow may lick it at will.

Falling Off in Milk.

C. H., Indiana: Omit the clover hay from your cow's rations for three weeks. In case of checking of the secretion of milk, as in your cow, the following may prove beneficial: Black sulphuret of antimony, 2 ozs.; powdered fennel seed, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs.; one-quarter of this to be mixed with feed every day. As to the number of Senators in the United States, there are 45 states, and two Senators to each state.

Worms in Apples—Tree Trimming.

F. S., Ohio: Your old orchard is suffering from the codling moth, which is extremely hard to exterminate. In some sections of the country it is very destructive to the apple crop. Place wood ashes around the base of your trees to the depth of a foot, and let it remain there until the last of April. Then remove it, and scrape the old bark from the trees and burn it. Cultivate the soil around the trees. Spray the trees with Paris green, 1-4 pound to an oil barrel full of water. First spray when blossoms fall; second, ten days later, just before the fruit turns down on the stem. Destroy all young fruit that falls. Tack paper bands around the trees the last week in June, when the larvae are ready to pupate. Remove the bands two weeks later and kill the larvae. Place bands on again the last week in August. To prepare the paris green, make into a thin paint in a small quantity of water, adding powdered or quick-lime equal to the amount of powder used. Strain the mixture into the spray tank. One pound of paris green to 200 gallons of water is sufficient. The trees should be trimmed well. Cut away all decaying limbs. Cut out a sufficient number of the limbs so that the sunlight may penetrate every part of the tree. Cut away one-half of each year's growth before another season's growth commences. Trees may be pruned at any time between the fall of the leaf in Autumn and its reappearance in Spring. When limbs are cut off the wound should be painted with white lead paint to prevent checking. This will spread better in chilly or cold weather than other applications used in milder weather.

Cow's Udder Withering.

Mrs. C. G. H., Michigan: If the quarter of the udder is not indurated or hardened, put 1 oz. pulverized saltpeter in her drinking water once a day for three days. Foment the udder with water as warm as the hand will bear; dry well afterward, and rub this into the udder with hand friction: Camphorated soap liniment. If the udder is hard, instead of the camphorated liniment, rub this well in every day: Glycerine 4 ozs.; iodide of potassium 1 drachm. Mix with as little water as will make a solution. See if the teats are clogged. If they are, inject into them carbonate of soda, a teaspoonful; warm water, half a pint. Milk the cow three times a day. If her bowels do not work properly, give bran mashes until they move naturally.

Worms in Horses.

D. W. S., Michigan: For the round worms in horse, take of calomel, 3 drachms, tartar emetic, 1 drachm. Divide into three powders, and give one powder three successive nights. Twenty-four hours after the last powder is taken give the horse a physic of 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. For the ascarides, or thread worms, the above remedy is at most times effective, but a better way is to inject per rectum, oil of turpentine, 2 drachms, linseed oil 1 pint. This should be injected every morning for five days. The animal should be carefully housed and curried and given the best of food.

Received.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Tea Culture: The Experiment in South Carolina. By Dr. Charles U. Shepard, special agent in charge of Tea Culture Investigations.—Monthly List of Publications.

From Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas: Experiment Station Newspaper Bulletin—Weather Report of November, 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fall Plowing Kills White Grubs.

What is commonly known as the white grub, or grub worm, is the young of the brown May beetle, or June bug, which occurs in such abundance in late May and June, and is not, as is often suggested, the young of the common tumble bug. These May beetles deposit their eggs in June, usually about the roots of the grass. These eggs hatch in about a month, and the young grubs by the first of November are about half an inch in length, having all the appearance of the full-grown grub, excepting in the matter of size. In late autumn they go deeper into the ground, sometimes a foot or even more, and make for themselves small earthen cells in which they pass the winter, coming upward in the spring, feeding upon the grass roots throughout the entire summer, and at the end of the second autumn they have reached about two-thirds of their ultimate dimensions. They now burrow into the ground, and again pass the winter in an earthen cell, coming to the surface again in the spring, and feeding until the latter part of May, in the latitude of central Ohio, when they abandon the grass roots, burrow down into the ground and again make an earthen cell within which they transform to the adult beetle. The young of the insect is, by nature, a grass feeder, and, therefore, always more abundant in fields that have remained in grass for a long series of years. The major portion of their injury in cultivated fields occurs the first summer immediately following a series of grass crops.

There is no practical way of reaching these grubs under ground, and as they never get to the surface, their control by topical applications is not only difficult, but practically impossible. The Ohio experimental station found but one practical way of dealing with these pests, and, while it is not infallible, it seems to prove effective in the majority of cases. This consists in the fall plowing of grass lands as a preparation for the grain crop the following year. While early fall plowing is known to be often effective, it is quite probable that late fall or winter plowing is much more dependable. The reason for this is that after the grubs have constructed their winter quarters they are probably too stupid to construct others. If then the ground is broken, the grubs within their winter quarters are either thrown up to the action of continued freezing and thawing, or, if not thrown up, are exposed to the more direct effects of rain and frost, and thus killed by the winter weather. A consensus of all the evidence obtained up to date indicates that fall plowing is the most reliable and profitable method known at present for preventing the ravages of the white grub.—American Agriculturalist.

To Cure Piles and Female Diseases.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 128, Kokomo, Ind.

The Silo and How To Build It.

A silo is a convenience which every dairy farmer should have, says the Canadian commissioner of agriculture and dairying. It need not be an expensive structure. It requires to be strong enough to hold corn fodder when cut into lengths of from one-half to one inch. It should be fairly close, so as to exclude the air after the ensilage has settled. The main features are strength to resist the outward pressure of its contents, exclusion of air by the construction of the sides and a fair depth of holding capacity, in order to permit the ensilage to settle into a compact mass. Sufficient strength of sides can be obtained in most silos by the use of 2x10-inch or 2x12-inch studs, placed from eighteen inches to two feet apart. A clay or earthern floor is most economical, and as good as any that can be put in.

The inside of the walls of the silo may be finished by a single lining of lumber, nailed to the studs horizontally. The lumber should be tongued and grooved, and dressed on the inside. If each alternate board be allowed to extend at the corners, so as to make a lock-joint, that will give additional strength to the structure. The corners of the silo on the inside should be filled by the use of a board plank ten inches wide, set on end. The triangular space behind it should be filled with sand or sawdust. Studs 2x10-inch or 2x12-inch, with one ply of sound tongued and grooved lumber, nailed horizontally or the inside, are sufficient for an efficient preservation of the ensilage.

Additions to that method of construction may be advantageous in a few cases for convenience. To build one with the least outlay of cash, the farmer who has some standing timber may get out timbers hewn on one side. These may be put in a mow in the barn, and lined on the inside with one thickness of lumber, tongued and grooved, and nailed horizontally. This big bin, or silo, should be constructed with the corners interlocked by every second board passing through and being nailed on the corner post. That effectually prevents the spreading of the silo at the corners. If a portion of the ensilage around the sides becomes frozen, that is more an inconvenience than a loss. It should be mixed with the warm ensilage, from the middle of the silo, before it is offered or fed to the cattle.

Poultry Notes.

We believe the all-purpose hen about as scarce as her teeth; like the all-purpose cow, she is a thing talked about, written about, discussed often and everywhere, but never seen, though there are several breeds that nearly meet all demands in point of egg production and table use. If eggs are given first place over the poultry, then a breed of large capacity for egg-laying should be secured.

You'll find on almost any farm a number of optimistic old hens whose seductive cackling leads the farmer into the error of giving them an opportunity to shift for themselves; because the hens are happy and singing is no reason for believing them capable of taking care of themselves. Indeed, the hens need feed.

Those late chickens, that still have the delicate chick-sound to their calls for feed, should be weeded out; sold or put in the pot; they can't develop satisfactorily before cold weather and never will be anything but the veriest runts, weak, spindling and fit for nothing but to eat.

Pullets that were hatched before the middle of last May ought to do a good egg business this winter, and they undoubtedly will if three things are true; if they are the right kind of fowls, have comfortable accommodations and proper food and water.—Farmer's Voice.

Poultry Notes.

Do not omit the cleaning-up process during the moulting season.

Fowls demand special care during autumn months, and with the best attention thus, profits follow during the winter.

Growing birds must be well fed or they will go into the winter very poor and no eggs will be the result.

It will pay to select all fowls that will likely be the most profitable during the winter and give them special attention.

Late-hatched chicks are not worth wintering generally, and the best thing to do with them is to market before cold weather.

"Well begun is half done," so begin now to fix up poultry quarters for winter and do not wait until cold weather is on. Remember you want a good warm poultry house with plenty of light.

Don't pay 75 cents per gallon for "Liquid Lice Killer," but make it yourself at a cost of about 25 cents per gallon. One pint of crude carbolic acid added to one gallon of kerosene is equal to the best of it.

Give the fowls plenty of roosting space and do not have one sitting on top of the other. Each fowl should have room enough so that they do not more than touch while on the roosts. Small breeds should not be permitted to roost with the large breeds, but separate departments should be provided.

Every poultry house in winter should be provided with some good drinking fountain, and the water should be warmed, and never allowed to freeze. If the house is properly made tight enough, water thus given twice a day will scarcely ever freeze in it even in the coldest of weather, and if it does it is a hint for you to make the house warmer.

As an all-purpose fowl the black Java is equal if not ahead of the best. For early maturity and egg production she is not excelled, and I do not think she is equaled by any. The Java is of the same make-up as the Plymouth Rock, and might be called the Black Plymouth Rock. The Java is of American origin, the same from which the Plymouth Rock sprung, being crossed with the American Dominique.—A. H. Duff in Farmers' Voice.

Made a Difference.

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of housebreaking.

"Well," replied the young lawyer, thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years."—The Greenbag.

He Had Been Done.

"I'd like to paint your portrait," said the artist. "Have you ever been done in oil?"

"Yes, I lost a cool thousand in a petroleum speculation once."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Splendid Surroundings.

"Myrtle Gushion writes that she is now living surrounded by splendor——"

"I suppose she's got a new silk petticoat."—World's Comic.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Kidney Trouble Preys Upon the Mind.

Women as Well as Men Suffer and Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble Before They Suspect It.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition, beauty, vigor and cheerfulness gradually disappear, when the kidneys are out of order.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble often causes quick or unsteady heart-beats and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is overworked, in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through the veins and arteries.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder trouble, followed by suffering so painful to many that life is made miserable.

The bladder is situated in front of and very close to the womb and for that reason any pain, distress, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by paying a little attention to the condition of the urine.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back, dull heavy headache, nervousness, irritability, plenty of ambition but no strength, weak circulation, sallow complexion—these are all convincing proofs that the kidneys and bladder need prompt attention.

The symptoms you have noticed are the danger signals nature sets to show that the track of health is not clear.

Take the advice of one who has made a life study of just such conditions and look well to yourself, because you have kidney trouble.

Bright's disease, which is destroying more human lives than any other disease, may be stealing upon you.

There is comfort in knowing that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root is the wonderful new discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that medical science has ever been able to compound.

To prove what Swamp-Root will do for you, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this article in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

TO KEEP STRONG EYES.

Just How to Hold the Book to Read Without Injury to Them.

Comfort and hygiene are both ministered to by adopting a proper posture when reading in a recumbent position, says the Kansas City Star. Since for many reasons a great number of persons do a great deal of reading in this attitude the adoption of rules which will not only obviate discomfort, but also the much more serious result of injury to the eyes, should prove of advantage to a large number of people.

There is nothing in modern medicine that ranks higher than preventive treat-

THE CORRECT SITTING POSITION WHILE READING.

ment in medicine, and in opthalmology anything which will lessen the evil results of the almost universal abuse of the eyes which the conditions of modern life practically compel should be certainly welcomed.

Therefore the building up of a system of rules for the use of such as will take the trouble to preserve their eyesight should prove a benefit not to be lightly considered. The first thing to be understood is the proposition that eye work is muscle work. While the act of looking at and forming the picture of an object on the retina of a healthful eye, involving its transmission to and perception by the brain, causes no more effort than the action of the olfactory nerve caused by an odor and its consequent recognition by the brain, prolonged exercise of either factulty will cause nerve exhaustion and result in the discovery that we have overworked the motor muscles of the eyes or nose.

Whatever tends to mitigate the strain on the eye is therefore in the line of preventive opthalmology.

The common rules laid down for a reading position are to sit erect, or preferably with the head thrown a little back, while the book should be held up well and the strong light fall over the left shoulder or from above. To these few rules I would add several others of equal importance, the first of which is that the book should be held at a distance of at least eighteen inches from the eyes or as far away as a clear view can be obtained. This is correct, although contrary to preconceived notions, as long range vision causes the least strain of the ciliary muscles, the strain being gradually lessened as the object recedes from view. Exceptions to this would be the persons troubled with nearsightedness.

The next point to be observed is that for reading, the plane of the book should be at right angles to a line extending from the eyes to the book. With the eyes set at a definite focus and the rotating muscles only called upon to move

THE CORRECT RECLINING POSITION WHILE READING.

them across the page it is very easy work for the ciliary muscles.

When the two sides of the page are at different distances from the eyes a function is performed by the muscles which is probably the most complex of any that the body is capable of, and it soon proves exceedingly fatiguing.

The universal condemnation by oculists of the habit of reading in a recumbent posture is, I am convinced, fallacious in the extreme, my opinion being amply sustained by the experience of persons who for years have practiced the proscribed habit.

A far better idea would have been to lay down a system of rules by which any possible evil results could have been mitigated, and thus, where it was possible to prevent the habit, to have alleviated the conditions under which it was practiced.

There is no doubt that great damage is often done by reading in a recumbent position when it is practiced with a wrongly placed light, with the book at an improper distance from the eyes and out of the proper plane at right angles to the vision.

Severe consequences often result from reading with the light in front, or with a poor light necessitating the placing of the object too close to the eyes. This will produce spasm of the ciliary muscles, congestion of the internal structures and myopia.

The photographs accompanying this article show the correct postures to be adopted, and if they are followed carefully the most distinctly beneficial results will accrue. The little care and attention required to arrange the lounge or bed so that the light falls over the head and does not strike the eyes, and the fixing of the cushions so that the book can be comfortably held at the required distance with the line of letters at right angles to the line of vision will soon cease to be a matter of bother, and the pleasure and comfort derived will soon confirm the habit.

It is certain that by adhering to these rules there can be no more harm done to the eyes by reading in this position than there is when sitting up.

Most positive is it, also, that this posture admits of greater rest for all the bodily structures than does the sitting one, while there is a far greater possibility of recuperation in this position.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CONTRAST.

My lady wears a silken frock,
Great jewels glitter on her breast;
Her furs and feathers lightly mock
Eyes that apply a worldly test.

Nay, Phyllis, in thy cotton gown,
Thy sheen of somewhat shabby wear,
Give not thy smile for her pale frown,
Thy light heart for her weary care.

No Book Learning.

"How many times did you vote in the recent election?" asked the judge.

The prisoner was silent.

"Answer the question," thundered the judge. "How many times did you vote?"

"Marse Tom," said the prisoner, addressing the judge, "ain't you know me long enough ter know dat I don't know nuttin' 'tall 'bout 'rithmetics?"—Atlanta Constitution.

An Expert.

"How vigorously the bandmaster beats the air."

"Yes; but that's not a marker to the way he beats the musicians."—Philadelphia North American.

Time for Baby to Be Sick.

Mrs. Wiltby—I am afraid baby isn't well, dear.

Wiltby—What makes you think so?

Mrs. Wiltby—He hasn't had anything the matter with him so long that I'm getting real worried.—Puck.

The Reason.

"Why do you—aw—sigh, Miss Dolly?" asked the callow bard, after reciting one of his soulful effusions.

"Because it is not good form to snort," replied the wearied maiden.—Harper's Bazar.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A problem fraught with immense consequences to the South, and therefore to the whole country, is treated of at length by Booker T. Washington in a volume entitled The Future of the American Negro. Belonging himself to the race of which he is speaking, feeling to the heart's core the difficulties surrounding the whole question, he yet maintains a calm, dispassionate attitude, viewing it now from the outside and again from within. Mr. Washington is well known both by his work in the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and by his lectures and articles in the newspapers and magazines. His character is such as to give weight to his words upon the matter.

In the beginning he calls attention to the fact that unlike all of the other inhabitants in this country, the negro came here without his own consent; that in his native land he had little necessity to labor; and that brought hither he was compelled to work for about 250 years under circumstances that would not inspire him with love and respect for labor, or develop in him self-dependence in any way. During this time they have increased from 14, which was the number of slaves landed in 1619 in Jamestown, Virginia, to about ten millions, the greater part of whom are in the South. It is, therefore, the problem of the future of these ten millions and their inevitable increase, which is to be considered.

In fact, the key to the whole situation lies, the author believes, in a thorough industrial education which will enable the negro to make himself a desirable citizen wherever he may be placed. He proceeds to show present conditions in some very clearly presented statements.

The volume makes not only interesting reading, but a most valuable presentation of facts that are well worth consideration. The author's high character, the study he has given to the subject, his careful investigations, and his impartial judgments give great weight to his suggestions. It is indeed hard to point out any flaw in his argument.

The volume is published by Small, Maynard & Company, of Boston.

A book which deserves a more careful and extended review than can be given here is one recenly issued by the Open Court Publishing Company. It is entitled, Science and Faith, or Man as an Animal, and Man as a Member of Society, with a further discussion of animal societies. The author is Dr. Paul Topinard, the well known French anthropologist. The work is the outcome of an invitations extended by the editors of the Monist in 1895 to several prominent European and American thinkers to discuss the main problems of the philosophy of science and of the reconciliation of science and faith.

The book is a contribution to sociology by an accomlished and thoroughly original inquirer in a scientific department which constitutes the groundwork of sociology. His conclusions are, therefore, based upon facts, and deserve consideration whether concurred in or not by the reader.

The key to the situation lies in the evolution and differentiation of the ego in its many forms. The translator, I. J. McCormack, has put Dr. Topinard's conclusion in a brief, but comprehensive way, of which the substance is this:

The analysis of the ego furnishes the mechanism of establishing right conduct. Right conduct is to be based on right reasoning, upon an adequate and comprehensive consideration, both from the individual and social point of view, of the determining facts involved. For the purposes of practice, that reasoning is to be consolidated into fixed and automatic habits. Altruism in the form of the maxim of Christ, "Love ye one another," is the basis of his system, habits and social instincts are the means.

A collection of poems gathered together under the title of Lyrics of the West and published in a pretty volume by G. P. Putnam's Sons, bears upon the title page the name of Elva Irene McMillan as the author. The subjects are those familiar ones belonging to everyday life, but the verses have for the most part a swing and melody that makes them pleasant reading.

Another romantic story of colonial days, entitled The Black Wolf's Breed, has lately been presented to the reading public by Mr. Harris Dickson, a young lawyer of Vicksburg, Miss. It is his first literary effort, and while there are some faults in construction and a lack of artistic finish, it promises well for work he may do in the future.

In addition to its being a good story, the book is full of accurate descriptions, and presents vivid pictures of colonial times in the old French Louisiana. The volume is attractively bound and handsomely illustrated, and will doubtless be as warmly received as other colonial stories so popular at the present time. Published by the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

Sons of Strength is a story by a new author, which comes from the Doubleday and McClure Company. It is concerned with the Kansas border wars, and is told in the first person by William R. Lighton.

Of course, there is a love story running like a minor key through to the end. The style of the author is quaint, perhaps somewhat old-fashioned, but clean and wholesome. There is in some places a lack of completeness that is in place in the short story rather than in so long a one, but as a whole, it is well told, and the subject has the merit of novelty.

The Vizier of the Two-horned Alexander, by Frank Stockton, is one of the books issued by the Century company this year. The hero having accidentally drunk the entire contents of the Fountain of Youth at the time he was about 50 years of age, remains at the age forever after. The writer makes his acquaintance on board ship, and is afterwards entertained by him at his home in New York city. Here he tells the marvelous story of his life, detailing his intimacies with Abraham, Moses, Petrarch, Napoleon, Charles Lamb and others.

The Macmillan company has brought out a beautiful new edition of Crawford's Saracinesca in two volumes. The story first appeared fourteen years ago, and has always been a popular one. It will find a warm welcome in its new garb, with its splendid full page illustrations by Osborn Lowell which are full of spirit and true to the text.

The Scarlet Woman, a new story by Joseph Hocking, is really a comparison between the Church of Rome and the Protestant. The methods of the Catholic church are bitterly condemned and written with evident belief that nothing good can come from its teachings. As a story only, The Scarlet Woman is of considerable interest and excitement, as two smart men of brilliant intellect and quick wit are pitted the one against the other, with the result that in the end neither conquer entirely.

Published by George Routledge & Son, New York.

Comethup is a peculiar name for a man, but extraordinary circumstances attend the birth of both the hero and heroine in Mr. Tom Gallon's romance, The Idol of the Blind. The author's characters always have unusual eccentricities. In Comethup Willis he attempts to draw the most unselfish of men, but in reality he makes his hero extremely selfish in his sacrifice of the one who has most loved and benefited him, in order to complete his own complete self-abnegation.

The tone of the book is sad, and the hero unsatisfactory and exasperating in the blind way in which he allows himself to be continually made use of and deceived. However it is well written, as are all of Mr. Gallon's stories, and will doubtless win popularity.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

There is a mystery, a good deal of sensation, a murder and a lunatic in Charles Donnel Gibson's latest book, entitled My Lady and Allen Darke.

The time of action is in the colonial days, when the hero, Lieutenant Darke, is summoned to Virginia to quell an Indian outbreak. On his way there he is shipwrecked and comes to his senses to find himself a castaway upon an island which, from after events, he believes to be tenanted by madmen.

The story reads smoothly, and the plot is something new and rather clever.

Published by the Macmillan company, New York.

The novels of Mary J. Holmes have been for many years the delight of young people, and they might have worse diet, for whatever else may be said of them, they are always clean,and wholesome so far as love stories can be. Mrs. Holmes writes pleasantly and sympathetically, and so holds her readers.

The Tracy Diamonds is a story of the usual sort. There are two heroines, one beautiful, true and good, the other beautoful and untrue, the latter selfishly desiring to win and keep the love of every man worth having who draws near to her. Of course, she causes much suffering and suffers herself.

G. W. Dillingham Co. publish The Tracy Diamonds.

Readers of Harper's Magazine who have followed the story of Princess Xenia, by H. Marriott Watson, will enjoy its reading again in the volume just published by the Harpers, while those who read it in the later way for the first time will enjoy it to a still greater measure. Mr. Watson is a writer who always puts a degree of vigor into his romances which holds the interest, especially when they are of the adventurous style, such as his earlier works by which he won his reputation.

Pike and Cutlass, by George Gibbs, is one of the new stories of life in the American navy. It constitutes a series of hero tales aboard fighting ships reaching from the days of Paul Jones to those of Farragut in Mobile Bay. Two-thirds of the volume is taken up with heroic deeds in the old navy—aboard the Drake, Serapis, Constitution, Guerriere, Wasp, Intrepid and the rest—and then comes the passing of the old navy and old methods of fighting, and after that the new navy and the new line of naval heroes, with personal sketches of some of the marked ones. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Ben Comee is the title of an engaging tale written by M. J. Canavan and illustrated by George Gibbs, now just issued by The Macmillan Company. It is a story of very early days, told in autobiographical form and beginning with the narrator's birth in 1737. While some of the most interesting parts are devoted to the boyhood and schooling and struggling from childhood to young manhood, the real adventures begin when Ben joined Rogers' Rangers.

Cupid and the Footlights is a story told by James L. Ford by means of letters and illustrations in handsome holiday volume published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. The peculiarity of the book is that the letters appear like young girls who have gone to New York to go upon the stage. The first ones pass between Mr. Jack Winchester and Miss Violet Fanshawe. Later, others come in, also clippings from newspapers, the whole making up quite a unique affair, which will prove quite to the liking of those who like it.

Remember the Maine, a story of the Spanish-American War, is published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. Its author is Gordon Stables, C. M., M. D. (surgeon of the royal navy), and his book is dedicated to boy readers, both British and American. It begins with life and adventure in the Philippines and in Cuba before the war began. Then the American eagle swooped down and there was adventure and fighting under new conditions and with new and strange interests involved. The story of the battle of Manila Bay is told, and then the scene shifts to Porto Rico and Cuba, Santiago, and the battle of San Juan, El Caney, the brave act of Lieutenant Hobson, and the destruction of Cervera's fleet—in all of which two plucky boys took part or were spectators.

Knight of Rhenstein, by Julius Ludovici, is a romance of chivalry in feudal times, describing the adventures of a youthful knight who seeks his fortune in the world. It is a story of the third crusade and the part taken therein by knights of German blood. Exploits of daring and bravery are given in a fascinating style and romance of the purest type marks the tale from beginning to end and weaves its charm about the reader irresistibly. The book is finely illustrated. It is published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

The White King of Manoa, in addition to being an excellent romance of love and curious adventure, is a very carefully written historical and social study of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The author's historical sketches, his occasional comments on life and events and his not infrequent allusions to the fate of Spain as a colonizing power are a distinct embellishment to the work.

It is published by R. F. Fenno & Co., of New York.

A book full of interest to both old and young of to-day, is the chronicle of the early experiences of Soldier Rigdale, a little Puritan lad who, having a contempt for his given name Miles until his doughty namesake and hero, Captain Standish, explained to him that it meant "soldier," then determines to be worthy of it.

There is enough of the history of that time given in the story to give it the realistic tone so delightful to young readers, and older ones will find it a book they will finish before putting it aside.

It is written by Beulah Marie Dix, and published by the Macmillan company, New York.

Frank T. Bullen has written a new story of the mysteries of the sea, entitled Log of a Sea Waif, and while boys of all sizes will doubtless follow with interest the fortunes of the little waif, it is hardly likely they will be tempted to run away from home to dare the perils of the deep after reading his experiences.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

In the Gift Book Series for Boys and Girls, published by L. C. Page and Company, comes the following volumes:

The Adventures of a Siberian Cub, translated from the Russian by Leon Golschmann. This is full of brightness of incident, written in accord with the peculiarities of the people. As may be seen by the title, the bears are personified and it is their adventures which are described.

A second volume is a story entitled The Wild Ruthvens and is told by Curtis Yorke. It concerns the doings in the home and out of it of a family of boys and girls of that name, who, it is said in the opening paragraph, are a wild, graceless set of young people, who are ruled by no man or woman living.

The third is named King Pippin and its author is Mrs. Gerard Ford. This is a pretty story for both boys and girls.

The three volumes are full of illustrations, all by different artists. Winifred Austen illustrates The Adventures of a Siberian Club; E. F. Manning The Wild Ruthvens, and Florence M. Cooper and C. F. M. Cleverly have done the work for King Pippin.

A series of stories told for children by David Starr Jordan is published by the Appletons under the title of The Book of Knight and Barbara. As might be expected the volume is of exceptional value for its insight into the psychology of childhood.

There is a good deal of humor in the conception of the various characters, as also much originality. The young people for whom it is intended cannot fail to enjoy it to the utmost.

An Undivided Union is perhaps the last story our boys may read from the pen of Oliver Optic. It was left unfinished at his death, and has been completed by Edward Stratemeyer, and published now by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, as one of the series of The Blue and The Gray on Land. Mr. Stratemeyer has carried forward the story on lines laid down by the author before his death, and has brought the tale to a conclusion such as was intended by the one who began it.

The Treasure Ship is a new book from the hand of Hezekiah Butterworth, published by D. Appleton & Co. It pictures the dramatic events in the career of the poor boy who recovered the treasure from the Spanish ships sunk in the Bahamas, and who was made a knight by his king.

In the Bound to Succeed series, published by Lee & Shepard, comes a third volume by Edward Stratemeyer, entitled To Alaska for Gold, or the Fortune Hunters of the Yukon. It tells of the fortunes of the two Portney brothers, Earl and Randy, two orphan lads from the lumber region of Maine. An uncle in California, who is an experienced miner and has been in the Klondike, sends for them to join him in San Francisco for a second trip.

A book for boys is one entitled Camping on the St Lawrence, by Everett T. Tomlinson. It contains much wholesome information, while at the same time, it is entertaining. Four friends, quick-witted boys, full of fun and frolic, but clean and manly, go out camping for a summer under the care of "Ethen," who was a former schoolmate of the father of one of the boys, and an exceedingly interesting character.

Lee & Shepard are the publishers.

Tora's Happy Day, by Florence Peltier Perry, illustrated by Gaingero Yeto, is a delightful litle story. Beginning with his awakening on the morning of an occasion looked forward to—the visit to the orchard of cherry trees, to see them in bloom—it describes Tora's pleasant anticipations, his sympathy for the poor Kame, who had never seen the cherry trees, and his generous determination that he should do so; persisted in, even when he found that the poor boy's pleasure could only be purchased at the price of his own. The cheerful manner in which he went about spending the day at home, and the bright description given of the every-day sports of young people of the better class in Japan, is very entertaining. The make-up of the book is as attractive as its contents, and it is published by the Alliance Co., New York city.

Loyal Hearts and True is a story by Ruth Ogden about our own times. The children chiefly concerned live in a navy yard, where they are constantly brought in touch with the sailors of Uncle Sam, and become very patriotic in their feelings. The Frederick A. Stokes Company are the publishers.

A book for girls by Lucy C. Lillie comes from the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Company. It has all of the attractive characteristics which belong to her former stories, in plot and development, and these should insure it a cordial welcome.

The title, Margaret Thorpe's Trial, gives an idea of the story, which is for a somewhat older constituency than her former books.

In Hampton Roads is a tale of war, bitter war and terrific conflict, but it carries also the charm of romance and love, and these lighten the gloom of battle and charm the reader with scenes and incidents that would otherwise be only saddening. By the colloboration of Charles Eugene Banks and George Cram Cook, a work has been produced which illuminates a certain very momentous event of the conflict between the North and the South and at the same time that history is being told in a romance of most dramatic character is woven about a sadly real occurrence—the first test of the first ironclad ever built, the birth of the new navy. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.

Lay Sermons, by Howard W. Tilton, is a series of personal talks couched in simple but effective language and each one conveying some truth, a comprehension of which will make life easier and better in its living.

The publishers of the volume are Doubleday & McClure Company.

Under Otis in the Philippines is a story told by Edward Stratemeyer for the Old Glory series published by Lee & Shepard. It tells of the adventures of a young officer in the tropics who turns out to be Ben Russell who is already known to the readers of the preceding volumes. Upon reenlisting he is given the same position, that of second lieutenant, to which he has been promoted for gallantry while "A Young Volunteer in Cuba." His brother Larry sails on the same transport for Manila to rejoin the Olympia, and the description of the voyage through the Strait of Gibraltar and Suez canal is replete with information and in Mr. Stratemeyer's best style.

When the name of Frank R. Stockton is found upon the title page of a book, one is always sure that something entertaining follows. From J. B. Lippincott Company comes The Young Master of Hyson Hall, which tells of the trials, the adventures and the good times which came to the boy, Philip Berkeley, when he was left suddenly in charge of Hyson Hall as its master.

Oliver Optic's last, and by him, unfinished, story An Undivided Union, finished by Edward Stratemeyer, is the one hundred and eighth to bear the name of "Optic," and the publishing house to which Mr. Adams was so loyal is able to show an actual sale of more than 2,000,000 copies of his various works, while the demand for all still continue with undiminished popularity. It is gratifying that this unfinished work has now been so well presented to the public. Lee & Shepard are the publishers.

The Story Magellan, by Hezekiah Butterworth, is a story of the conditions preceding Magellan's expedition, of the adventures of his voyage, the discovery of the Philippines and the completion of the first circum-navigation of the globe. In an appendix the matter is brought up to date as to the Philippines, and much valuable information is given about the people who have been added to American and pictures of places make the book all the more interesting. It is published by D. Appleton & Co.

Ther is nothing disappointing in the second volume of "The World's Best Orations." Burke is in it; John Bright shines from its pages with a light scarcely less brilliant than when from the rostrum he opposed England's policy in the Crimea, or when, advocating from his place in the Commons, those reforms with which his name is inseparably linked. The speech of Burke opening for the prosecution the impeachment trial of Warren Hastings stands a protest against official corruption and wrong, whose force is undiminished by the lapse of time.

As in the first volume, specimens from illustrious Americans are numerous. In the second will be found the great speech of Thomas Hart Benton, the senator from Missouri, vindicating the policy of Jackson and advocating expunging the resolution of censure from the journal of the senate. Blaine's masterly review of the life and character of Garfield; Hon. John A. Bingham's effort against the assassins of Lincoln; Phillips Brooks' sermon on the character of Lincoln; the speech of Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell setting forth grounds for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; and the utterance of Preston S. Brooks in which he seeks to justify his assault on Charles Sumner, together with the biting, blistering words of Anson Burlingame in reply to Brooks. Published by F. P. Kaiser, St. Louis.

Some very disagreeable truths regarding present conditions are told in Bolton Hall's Things As They Are—disagreeable, because the remedy involves a great deal of self-sacrifice on the part of those who are comfortable if they do not allow the sufferings of the rest of the world to disturb them.

Th volume is divided into two parts. The first is made up of a series of essays which sets forth the principles involved in the development of man. The second part includes certain parables which are designed to illustrate the principles named in the essays.

Small, Maynard and Company are the publishers.

The Poor Plutocrats hardly seems an appropriate title after one has read the romance written in the Hungarian by Maurus Jokai, and translated into English by S. Nesbit Bain.

However, the story is too good to be spoiled by its name, and is full of every sort of incident that forms a tale of absorbing interest. Unfortunately, there are no really good and noble people among the players of the drama. The best of them are mediocre in their virtues, and the bad ones most villainous and murderous in their acts and intentions.

Published by Doubleday & McClure company.

Books Received.

From J. B. Lippincott Company:
The Bible in Court. By Joseph Evans Sagebeer. $1.25.
Pike and Cutlass. Naval Tales by Geo. Gibbs;
Miss Vanity. By Amy E. Blanchard. $1.25;
Young Master of Hyson Hall. By Frank R. Stockton. $1.50;
My Lady Frival. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. $1.25; and
Mother Goose. Pictures by F. Opper.
From Small, Maynard & Co.:
The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States. By Edward Bicknell. 50c.;
The Surface of Things. By Charles Waldstein. $1.25; and
Northland Lyrics. By William Carman Roberts. $1.50.
From the Werner Company:
Telegraph Tom's Venture. By James Otis. 75 cents.
From the author, Waterloo, Ind.:
Bennie, the Pythian of Syracuse. By Lewis Barnett Fretz.
From Cassell & Co.:
Paradise Lost. In Library Series. 10c.
From the author, Goldsmith building, Milwaukee:
Shall We Drink Wine? By Dr. Jno. Madden.
From Frederick A. Stokes Company:
Loyal Hearts and True. By Ruth Ogden. $1.50; and
The Watchers. By A. E. W. Mason. $1.25.
From The Macmillan Company:
Saracinesca. By F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols. $5.00;
The United Kingdom. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. 2 vols. $4.00;
Drake and His Yeomen. By James Barnes. $2.00; and
Nature Pictures. By Annie Russell Marble. $1.25.
From T. Y. Crowell & Co.:
Twenty Famous Naval Battles. By Edward Kirk Rawson. 2 vols. $4.00.
From Dodd, Mead & Co.:
What Is Good English? By Harry Thurston Peck. $1.50.
From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:
A Pretty Tory. By Jeanie Gould Lincoln. $1.50.
A Dividend to Labor. By N. P. Gilman. $1.50;
The King's Jester. By Caro Atherton Dugan. $1.50.
From R. F. Fenno Co.:
Luther Strong. By Thomas J. Vivian. $1.50.
From A. C. McClurg:
The Honey Makers. By Margaret Warner Morley. $1.50.
From Rand, McNally & Co.:
Outlooks and Insights. By Humphrey J. Desmond.
From G. W. Dillingham & Co.:
Rising Fortunes. By John Oxenham;
Don Cosme. By Troilus Hilgard Tyndale; and
Degeneration of Dorothy. By Frank Kinsella. $1.50.
From Drexel Biddle:
Wanderings of Coco. By Florence King Hoffman;
Pax Spheros. By Caroline E. Brooks; and
Zuleka. By Clinton Ross.
From L. C. Page & Co.:
The Wild Ruthvens. By Curtis York. $1.00;
The Voyage of the Avenger. By Henry St. John. $1.50;
The Wood Ranger. By G. W. Browne. $1.00;
The Adventures of a Siberian Cub. Translated from Russian. $1.00;
King Pippin. By Mrs. Gerard Ford. $1.00;
Christ in Art. By Joseph Lewis French. $2.00;
Famous Actresses. By Lewis C. Strong. $1.50;
The Poetry of American Wit and Humor. $1.25;
Two Little Knights of Kentucky. By Annie Fellows Johnston. 50 cents;
National Music of America. By Louis C. Elsen. $1.50;
Little Daughter of Liberty. By Edith Robinson. 50 cents;
Child's History of Spain. By Leonard Williams. 75 cents; and
Little King Davie. By Nellie Hellis. 50 cents.
From Charles Scribner's Sons:
How England Saved Eurpe. By W. H. Fitchett. $2.00.
From Alice B. Stockham & Co., Chicago:
Food of the Orient and Artistic Living. By Alice B. Stockham, M. D. 25 cents; and
Hundu Wedding Bells and Taj Mahal By Alice B. Stockham, M. D. 25 cents.

ADVERTISED HIS FATE.

A six-foot turtle labelled as above was observed in parade in front of a Philadelphia hostelry a few days ago.

Boer Women and the War.

Mr. John Redmond is of the opinion that the present Boer war is due to the machinations of Mr. Chamberlain—and others, but according to the Natal Press, Mrs. Boer is largely responsible for the bellicose attitude of her husband. She is nothing more or less than a bucolic counterpart of Dido, says the Pall Mall Gazette, jealous of the Englishman, whom she wishes as a husband for her daughter. That is the ideal of her life, so seldom realized, for her daughters are many, and eligible Englishmen are few and far between. Many Boer girls are educated in the English colonies, and return with a refinement quite out of harmony with their rustic surroundings. They won't marry their unkempt kinsmen, and the young Englishman is a rara avis; so this in time generates bitter hatred of their more favored sisters and of the English race in general.

Apart from the light side of this theory, any one who knows the domestic life of the Boer can vouch for its accuracy. When the passions of the coarsest and most ignorant of their number are aroused it is truly a case of "furens quid foemina possit"—their husbands are harmless and mild in comparison. Mrs. Boer is even more isolated from modern civilization than her husband, and rarely rubs shoulders with the "verdomde" Englishman. In most cases, the paterfamilias and the family are completely under her thumb, and it is not too much to say that the energy now displayed by the Boer forces is in great measure due to feminine promptings.

Sympathetic.

Hix—Slim looks badly; he tells me he hasn't eaten anything for nearly a week.
Dix—I don't doubt it. His wife and mine graduated from the same cooking school.—New York Herald.

Irish Fisheries.

The total value of sea fish landed in Ireland in 1898 was $1,962,934, an increase of $70,000 on the previous year.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 12, DECEMBER 17, 1899.
Fruits of Right and Wrong Doing.
Malachi 3:13 to 4:6.
Compare Mal. 3:1-6; also Matt. 11:7-15.
Memory verses: 16-18.

Golden text: Whatsover a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

13. Your words have been stout against me, saith the Lord. Yet ye say, What have we spoken so much against thee?

14. Ye have said, It is vain to serve God; and what profit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and that we have walked mournfully before the Lord of hosts?

15. And now we call the proud happy; yea, they that work wickedness are set up; yea, they that tempt God are even delivered.

16. Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name.

17. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him.

18. Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not.

1. For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, all that do wickedly, shall be stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.

2. But unto you that fear my name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall.

3. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do this, saith the Lord of hosts.

4. Remember ye the law of Moses my servant, which I commanded unto him in Horeb for all Israel, with the statutes and judgments.

5. Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord.

6. And ye shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.

Illustrative Applications.

Ye have said, It is vain to serve God; and what profit is it that we have kept his charge? (Vs. 14, 15). Beware of such speech and of the feeling which prompts it. It is far too common even among good people. "Look at him," I heard a business man say; "he does all sorts of twisting and evil things, legal perhaps, but hard and wrong. I would not do such things. Yet see how he is getting on, and I am lagging." And, if he did not say it, the unsaid feeling was, for a moment, in his heart, "It is vain to serve God." I saw a man from South Africa with some uncut diamonds. The heart of light was in them, but it could not flash out. He was going to put those uncut diamonds on the whirling emery-wheels, and rasp off their rough surfaces, and so let out their gleaming. Would it be reasonable for the diamonds to say, amid the grinding, "It is vain to be a diamond; it were better to be a common pebble" As unreasonable as it is for us to say, amid the disciplines by which God is fashioning us to a nobler character, "It is not worth while to be a Christian; see how that bad man is getting on; it is vain to serve the Lord."

Then they that feared the Lord spake one with another (v. 16). And this Scripture tells us the best way of resisting temptation to such faithless feeling and speech about God. Christian companionship is the best defense. Do not go off by yourself, and mope and moan, when things are going hard with you, and your heart begins to question the prosperity of righteousness. Of all times, that is the time you need the church, the prayer meeting, the communion of the saints. Seek these things; take your share in them, and your faith shall strengthen and your heart gladden. The worst that anybody can do, when things seem hard, is to absent himself from the companionship of those who love the Lord.

A book of remembrance was written before him (v. 16). The Persians had honor-rolls for specially true and heroic men. God has such an honor-roll. And when you are true to him, amid life's problems and disciplines, when you think upon his name and trust him, on God's roll of honor goes your name. You think you are forgotten? Why, your name is blazoned on the honor-roll of heaven. Your speech of trust, your testimony to God's faithfulness—it is as music in God's ear.

And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts (v. 17). Who would you rather be? Whose destiny would you rather have? Nero's or Paul's?

Then shall ye return and discern between....him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not (v. 18). Said Anne of Austria to Cardinal Richelieu, "My Lord Cardinal, God does not pay at the end of every week, but at last he pays."

But unto you that fear my name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings (v. 2). Up in Maine this summer I saw the sun, from behind dense clouds, shoot out vast wings of light, the symbols of the sun's sure triumph. So shall Christ burst through with light your darkness, bless you, make you glad.

Remember ye the law of Moses my servant, which I commanded unto him in Horeb for all Israel (v. 4). A statement like this, put by an inspired prophet into the mouth of God himself, has an important bearing on the historical character and date of composition of the Pentateuch. And as for them of old time, so for us with our greater Scripture, illumined, as it is, by the advent of our Saviour, the path to trust, true life, deliverance, heaven, is by remembering the word of God.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Proved!

Frau Hingstermeier, the wife of Herr Hingstermeier, the lion tamer, was what may be termed—to put it mildly—a virago, and held Hingstermeier in absolute subjection.

The lion tamer returned to his family caravan one evening in a state of hilarity which made him feel that he would better postpone an interview with his better half until his condition had worn off. He therefore concluded not to sleep in the family quarters.

The next morning his wife called him to account, and he explained that he had been having a little jollification and did not wish to disturb her slumbers on his return.

"Where did you sleep?" she demanded.

"In the cage with the lions," he replied meekly.

"Coward!" hissed Mrs. Hingstermeier, with a look as of one robbed of her just dues."—Life.

"Deeds Are Fruits.

Words are but leaves." It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The many wonderful cures effected by this medicine are the fruits by which it should be judged. These prove it to be the great, unequaled remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh and all other ailments due to impure or impoverished blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, mild, effective.

This Happened in Pittsburg.

Hotel Guest (as fire alarm sounds)—Does the fire department here have any difficulty in locating a fire?

Landlord—Not any more than in any other city, I suppose. But why do you ask?

Hotel Guest—Well, it's so smoky here I don't see how they ever find the fire.—Chicago Daily News.

Unreasonable Man.

Husband (meekly)—This is the fourth time this week we've had tinned beef and cabbage, Maria, and I'm a little tired of it.

His Wife—I'm sure, Thomas, you're unreasonable. You know I've had to correct the proof-sheets of my new book, "One Hundred Dainty Dinners."—Tit-Bits.

Safe and Sure.

Edith—What's a good way to keep an objectionable suitor from proposing?

Ethel—Just hint that you would accept him if he did.—Judge.

SOME AMUSING TRICK PHOTOGRAPHS.

One can do all sorts of things with photographic prints if one only knows how. Look, for example, at the pictures of trick photographs taken from an article

"WE MUST GIVE THIS LADY A VERY NICE BOW."

by Dorothy Forester in the Girls' Realm. This is what the author writes about her methods:

"One of the simplest and I find best methods to work upon is, in the first place, to select a good title. By a good title I mean some well-known phrase or term where the play upon the words is easy and the picture obvious. For instance, an old head on young shoulders represented by the head of an old lady of 80 printed onto the body of a child of 6. This changing of heads is the simplest yet one of the most amusing of the effects that can be produced by composite photography and is obtained quite easily by

NOT THE EFFECT THEY INTENDED TO PRODUCE.

marking the plates in printing. It may be as well to explain for the benefit of those who as yet know nothing of the mysteries of this branch of the photographic art what the marking process is. And I cannot, I think, do better than give a photograph as an illustration of this method.

"Take for instance, the one I suggested, 'an old head on young shoulders.' First print the figure of the child, carefully blocking out the head and the neck line by covering it with paper of the exact shape. Then take the negative of the old lady and block out everything but her head, and put this upon the body of the child. Of course, this must be done with great care and the joining of the two photographs softened in order to leave no hard lines. You should also generally retouch the whole picture. After some practice in doing this you will find that with the exercise of a little thought and ingenuity almost any part of a pho-

A STARTLING GAME OF BALL.

tograph can be altered, pieces of it taken away and bits added here and there, until hardly anything of the original remains."

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A Bothered Boy.

I wonder why it is that girls are always told that they
Should do jist like their mammas do in every single way?
It's offul easy fer a girl to git along becuz
They praise her up fer actin' jist the way her mamma duz.

I wonder why it is that boys can't go and do the way
Their pas do, and still not git licked or lectured every day?
Their pas they nearly always smoke and many of them chew,
And wunst my pa he got so mad I heard him swearin' too.

I wisht somebody'd tell me why it's always dreadful wrong
Fer boys to do things that their pas keep doin' right along;
I wisht I knew why girls can act jist like their mammas do,
And, what is more, git loved a lot and praised up fer it, too.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

He Didn't Dawnce.

He—Do you dawnce?
She (who has been informed that he is a bore)—No.
He—Neither do I. Let's spend the evening just talking to each other.—Harlem Life.

An "Attractive" Name.

Artist—My next picture at the Academy will be entitled "Driven to Drink."
His Friend—Ah, some powerful portrayal of baffled passion, I suppose?
Artist—Oh, no; it's a cab approaching a watertrough!—Tit-Bits.

A Sly Dig.

Mrs. Henpeck—No doubt the ancients were considered wise because there were fewer temptations in those days.
Henpeck—Why, my dear, the proportion of women in the world must have been about the same.—Life.

Only the Strong Can Beg.

Housekeeper—What's the reason that all the men who come around begging now are such big, strong-looking fellows?
Polite Pilgrim—De reason, lady, is dat it's on'y strong-looking fellows w'at kin beg nowadays widout gettin' hurt.—Philadelphia Record.

She Holds Him to It.

Downtrod—Never write letters, my boy, that you'll regret in after life.
Dewtell—You speak as from experience?
Downtrod—I do. In early correspondence with her who is now my wife I signed myself "Your obedient servant."—Tit-Bits.

Good Logic.

"Pa," said Willie, "won't you double my allowance?"
"Why should I, sonny?"
"Oh, I thought if it was bigger it would be more on your mind, and you might remember to give it to me sometimes."—Harper's Bazar.

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Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption

It's Through the Air Only That These Diseases Can be Treated Successfully

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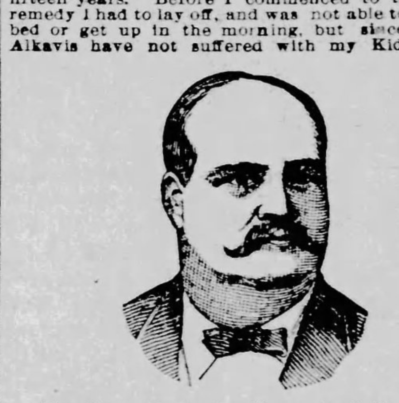

Mr. Chas. B. Brady, Hempstead, Texas.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 166,000

NOVEMBER PREMIUMS.

We award premium watches for the three largest clubs sent us during November, as follows: W. C. Berkey, Salem, Ind. 185 names; J. Reel, Missouri Valley, Iowa, 150 names; R. Henderson, Humbrick, Ill., 113 names. Again we call attention to the fact that it does not take a large club to get a watch. The December subscribers will profit by this showing.

HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

What is known as the House caucus bill, prepared by a committee of the Republicans of that body, is much wider in scope than the recommendations of Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency. It clears up the whole array of controverted points in national finance, especially the contention arising out of the use of the word "coin" in the language of existing acts concerning the redemption of government obligations.

This is done by declaring that all interest-bearing bonds of the government, with the greenbacks and Treasury notes, shall be payable in gold coin. This merely gives the emphasis of positive law to the practice of the government ever since the resumption of specie payments, and prevents any future Secretary of the Treasury from paying them in silver dollars—in other words, of robbing the holders of half the value honestly due them.

A bureau of issue and redemption is created in the Treasury, for whose use shall be set apart a gold reserve equal to 25 per cent of the total amount of greenbacks and Treasury notes outstanding. This calls for a minimum gold reserve of about 110 millions, and the gold in the Treasury at present is about three times this.

It further provides that when legal tenders are redeemed in gold from this fund, they shall not be paid out again except in exchange for gold. This proviso prevents the "endless chain" of greenbacks, which drained the Treasury of gold under Cleveland.

The silver certificates shall be hereafter issued in $1, $2 and $5 notes exclusively, thus furnishing an abundance of small notes for daily business transactions. The larger denominations are to be called in, and the smaller substituted for them.

The provisions amendatory of the national banking law are much similar to those recommended by Comptroller Dawes. They may issue notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited; the tax of 1 per cent on circulation is taken off, but a tax of one-fifth of one per cent is placed on the total amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits. This will result in a large increase of note circulation, and bring quite as large a sum into the Treasury as at present. Banks with not less than $25,000 capital may be organized in towns whose population is not over 2,000.

It is probable that the Dawes provision will be added as an amendment, assessing upon all circulation over 90 per cent a special tax of 3 or 4 per cent, so that this excess will be withdrawn as soon as the need of its issue has passed, while the power to increase circulation in times of excessive demand will remain.

To guard against possible contingencies which would imperil the parity of our gold, silver and paper money, the Secretary of the Treasury is given authority to sell 3 per cent bonds to maintain the gold reserve, instead of those at a higher interest rate, as the law now is. He is also allowed to exchange gold coin for silver dollars or for any other money, paper or coin, issued by the United States.

The bill covers the matter fully, and will put our finances upon as stable a foundation as is possible. Under it, no raid upon the gold reserve will be effective, and the parity of all kinds of money can not be inperiled. It enacts into law the verdict of the people at the last Presidential election, and Congress should promptly pass it.

POSSIBLE POLYGAMY.

The discussion of the Roberts case has naturally called attention once more to a serious defect in the marriage laws of New York. As they stand to-day, it is possible for a man in that state to live with three women as his wives at the same time—nor can he be punished for so doing.

The manner in which this may be done is as follows: If the wife of a married man leaves him and he can find no trace of her for five years, he may remarry. If the second wife leaves him in the same way he may a marry a third time. If the two missing wives should return there is no law on the statute books which would prevent them from living with him if they so desire. They are still his wives, and remain so, unles they begin proceedings to have their marriage contracts annulled. Thus it is possible for a New York husband to accumulate three wives within eleven years.

Of course such a case would very rarely happen. Yet it might occur, and the papers of the state are discussing the need of legislation to prevent it. A provision that in such a case as that cited above, the remarriage of the abandoned party shall act as a divorce against the other, is the remedy advocated by the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, which well says: "Even constructively and speculatively there should be nothing in the laws of this state which will afford encouragement to the vile and atrocious system of polygamy approved and practiced by some of the members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints."

THE MESSAGE.

The annual message of President McKinley is important because of the many matters needing legislation which are before the government. The attitude of the President as to these has been well understood, however, so there are no surprises in the document. It is a clear review of national affairs, and the recommendations to Congress on the more important points are accompanied by somewhat elaborate arguments, which add materially to the strength of the message.

Of course the disposition of the Philippines is the question which has most interest to the general public, because it was made a partisan issue by the Democrats in the state campaigns this year. The President, in a most emphatic way, expresses the view that we can not abandon the islands, and he gives his reasons in full. We can not even grant them independence under a protectorate, and he explains why. His reasoning is cogent, and absolutely convincing to any man not tied down by academic theories or blinded by partisan folly.

As to the government of the Philippine group, the President believes in building up from the foundation. As in Porto Rico, he recommends that the municipalities be made the units. As fast as practicable, governments are to be established over each, giving the natives as much voice therein as they are fitted for, but under American supervision and control, and leaving the matter of a general central government for the entire group to be the final act. The first thing to do is to end the fragmentary insurrection which now exists. After entire pacification, then it will be in place to discuss the problem of a general control of the islands.

The President gives very interesting details of the establishment of civil government in the island of Negros, which promises to be very successful in its workings, and will afford a model which can be followed in other portions of the archipelago. The treaty with the Sultan of Sulu is given comprehensively, and much of the ignorant partisan cavil which it excited is shown to be without reason or foundation.

The need of prompt action by Congress in framing proper forms of government for Hawaii and PortoRico,as well as the territory of Alaska, is strongly set forth. With regard to the two colonies, the need is imperative. Moreover, the industries of Porto Rico are suffering because of the tariff situation. Her former market in Spain is now barred by a tariff. The same is true as to her trade with Cuba. The President takes the only correct ground that, Porto Rico being now a possession of the United States, trade between this country and the island should be as free as between the states. The inrush of gold-seekers has rendered it imperative that a code of laws suited to the new conditions shall be enacted without delay in Alaska.

Next in importance comes the financial question, and on this the President's position is unassailable. Now, when there is no doubt hanging over the situation, when the Treasury is overflowing with gold, is the time to legislate for permanent stability. The gold standard has existed by law since 1873, and in order to maintain it at all times, and the parity of all forms of money with gold, the President recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be compelled to sell the bonds provided for by the refunding act of 1875, but that he may sell either long or short time bonds, as conditions may arise, and at a lower rate of interest. He also repeats his recommendation that greenbacks redeemed in gold shall be held in the Treasury until gold is paid in exchange for them, thus avoiding the "endless chain."

A thorough revision of the national banking act is urged, especially that banks be allowed to organize in small towns with a capital of $25,000. All these recommendations are in accord with reason and common sense, and the present Congress should not fail to act on these matters at its present session. The business interests of the country, the welfare of our farmers and our workingmen, all demand that our finances shall be placed on the most stable and enduring basis possible, because any financial derangement strikes first at our wage-workers and our agricultural interests.

The President devotes considerable space to the matter of trusts. He shows that they are inimical to the best interests of the consuming public, and he urges Congress to consider the matter without delay. He shows the constitutional limitations of Congress in dealing with trusts, as its power extends only in cases where interstate or international trade is concerned. He expresses the hope that some method may be devised to obtain uniformity in action by state legislatures, and that this shall be supplemented by stringent action on the part of Congress. Unity of action between states and nation seems the only practicable solution of the problem, and to this he directs the attention of Congress.

A section of the message is devoted to the importance of a canal between the Pacific and Atlantic, and presents the matter again to Congress with a recommendation of urgency.

Referring to our foreign relations, the President takes occasion to refute the silly charge of an alliance with England, or with any other nation. "We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern," is his statement. He refers to our cordial relations with France, and thinks the Paris Exposition will prove of value in extending our trade with that country. With Germany our relations are equally cordial, and he commends to Congress a plan to obtain a revocation by that country of the restrictions on the importation of our food products, which are injurious to our trade, and without good reason.

His plea for legislation for the upbuilding of our merchant marine is strong and truthful. We can not do this unless we give to our own vessels the advantages which all the other great commercial nations of the world give to theirs.

Other topics of public interest are discussed, for which the reader is referred to the message itself. It is long, but the importance and variety of the topics covered render this necessary.

Democrats are trying hard to force Senator Hanna off a committee which will not be in existence for six months. These Democrats are difficult to please.

Aguinaldo would probably jump at a chance to trade his kingdom for a pair of wings which would land him in Hong Kong.

WESTERN IRRIGATION.

In the West there are a number of patriotic gentlemen who are earnestly in favor of "the old flag and an appropriation." They have been endeavoring to work upon Congress to spend many millions of dollars in an effort at general irrigation of the arid regions of the Western country. Meantime, the farmers of the "arid zone" of Western Kansas have solved the problem of individual irrigation, and more cheaply than if they were compelled to pay, in perpetuity, a water rent to the government for a supply from irrigating canals. From the Rocky mountains eastward to the Mississippi river, a plenteous supply of water can be obtained from porous strata in the earth, but not too deep for pumping. A special article on this in Harper's Weekly says:

> The question of power to lift the water puzzled the farmers for several years. A windmill was looked upon as entirely too limited an affair for an irrigation plant. Some one incidentally figured out, however, that on a single acre of the Kansas prairies there was more power in the constant wind than Niagara could furnish. Then followed an era of development in windmills, large-gauge pumps, and ways of building cheap reservoirs, which has resulted in over 1,200 windmill irrigation plants in Western Kansas alone, each one of them a practical and paying investment for the farmer who owns it. Hundreds of instances can be given of men who have grown into a comfortable property within the past ten years with the aid of a windmill. Nearly all of them started with little or no capital. They may have paid anywhere from $1.25 to $7 an acre for their land, depending upon railroad facilities and nearness to a town. On this land they have worked, planned and contrived until they could build a windmill.

The average windmill costs a hundred dollars, and a reservoir about the same sum. A farmer can provide himself with these, and dig his own ditches, at a total cost of something like $250. Then he is sure of good crops, no matter if a drouth does come; and he has made his farm worth $40 or more per acre. It is an entirely practical as well as profitable undertaking, and is better than trying to induce Congress to go into the job.

The Blade would be glad to have its farmer readers in the dry sections of the West tell briefly their experience with windmill irrigation. Short letters, stating facts, will be very acceptable for publication.

NOTHING BUT FOSSILS.

The chief obstacle in the way of the schemes of the Eastern Democratic leaders to get rid of Bryan next year is the utter absence of any Democratic politician who fills the eye of the rank and file of the party. In the years since 1892, the old-time leaders have been relegated to oblivion. The utter failure of the Wilson bill to carry out the promises of that memorable campaign discredited those prominent in the free trade propaganda. The fact that Cleveland would not follow his party into the bog of unsound money sent him and his conspicuous friends to the political bone-yard.

The Brooklyn Eagle is in hearty sympathy with the effort to get rid of the Nebraska windbag. Taking counsel of its wishes and hopes rather than of its judgment, it declares there is plenty of available timber. It enumerates Olney in Massachusetts, Smalley in Vermont, Morris in Connecticut, Davis in Rhode Island, Whitney, Hill, Bissell, Hendricks, Lamont and others in New York, Cleveland, McGill and A. S. Hewitt in New Jersey, Pattison, George Woodward, Chauncey Black and others in Pennsylvania, Campbell, Outhwaite and not a few more in Ohio, Cable and Eck in Illinois, Vilas in Wisconsin, Dickinson in Michigan, Sterling Morton in Nebraska and many other Democrats in other states "eligible to the Presidency by citizenship, qualified for it by Democracy and competent for it by abilities."

But these are all has-beens. None has any following outside of local Democratic circles. Two-thirds of those enumerated, at least, actively sympathized with Cleveland in his opposition to free silver, and they could not win a corporal's guard to their support in the Democratic national convention next year. And it is delegates that are needed, if Bryan is to be defeated. The desperate but unsuccessful effort to induce Admiral Dewey to consent to be the candidate and the platform of the Democratic party next year was recognition of the fact that there is no Democrat who has any enthusiastic following in the South or West except Bryan. It will not do to go to the graveyard to find a candidate. Political corpses can make no headway against Bryan.

NEW JERSEY ALL RIGHT.

New Jersey held no general election this year, the contest being for the election of members of the state assembly. The aggregate vote given for these candidates shows a Republican vote in the state of 153,168, as against a Democratic total of 129,250—the Republican plurality being 23,918.

In the Presidential campaign of 1896, the Republicans carried the state for McKinley, the intelligent Democrats being opposed to Bryan's silver folly. At the state election in 1898,the Democrats nominated a gold man for governor, but he was defeated. Now the state shows a Republican majority again; and it is certain that, with Bryan as the Democratic candidate and silver as the issue, New Jersey will again be found in the Republican column in 1900.

The whole Union is looking to that state, because its laws are the most favorable for the organizations of trusts. Should there be an effort made to repeal the present laws on the subject, there will be bitter opposition—not on political grounds, but because the state receives a large revenue from the chartering of these monopolies. This lightens the tax burden, and tax-payers of all political beliefs are said to be opposed to any legislation that will cut off this source of stat revenue.

SOUTHERN FARMERS.

The Atlanta Journal draws a cheerful picture of the condition of the farmers of the South, a condition in pleasing contrast to that of a few years ago. Enforced economy, the Journal says, has, together with good crops, brought excellent results. The farmers are not compelled to market their cotton as soon as it is harvested. "If you want my cotton come and pay my price for it," is the ultimatum of the planter, and the result is cotton is worth two cents a pound more than it was a year ago.

Another encouraging feature about farming in the South is that there is a greater acreage of small grain sowed this year than ever before. The farmers have come to realize that they can raise other crops besides cotton and they are at work with a vim. The outlook is most encouraging for the agriculturists of that section.

MR. BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan went to Texas to rest, but his talking habit can not be broken. On Sunday he made a speech, in which he asserted that the Democracy is gaining ground, for the alleged reason that all employes affected by the organization of trusts will, in his opinion, vote with the Democrats.

What reason would they have for so doing? The Republican party was the first to array itself against trusts. The anti-trust law of Congress is a Republican measure. The Democratic party has been in full power in the nation since that law was enacted, but they did not even attempt to amend that act, or to make its provisions more stringent. Mr. Bryan was in the House at the time, yet he never said a word on the question of trusts. Why, then, in view of these facts, should any man opposed to trusts go with the Democrats, instead of staying with the party which has actually legislated against them, and passed a law which admittedly goes to the full extent of the constitutional powers of Congress against them?

Mr. Bryan knows that Congress can go no further than it has already done, for lack of authority. He knows that the legislatures of the different states have the remedy in their own hands; for each state can, by law, render the organization of trusts illegal, and impose penalties for any attempt at combination to control any industry. The question is not a national issue, but one for the individual states to solve; and Mr. Bryan is well aware of the fact.

In his remarks, he repeated the falsehood that, in the Ohio election, if Jones had not been in the race, his vote would have gone to McLean. That sort of gabble may go in Texas, but any Ohio audience would laugh Bryan off the platform if he made it before them. McLean was the worst beaten man the Democrats ever nominated in Ohio. The Jones vote would not have gone to him under any circumstances, and every intelligent man in the state knows it. Mr. Bryan is a soured and disappointed man. He sees defeat staring him in the face next year, and the prospect is not to his liking.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, urges the imperative need of an increase in the navy. The splendid work done in the Spanish war showed the people of the country that a good navy is not only an absolute necessity in case of war, but is a most powerful conservator of peace. Nothing gives such moral power to a country in case of an international difficulty as the knowledge that she is able to cope with the other successfully in case war is the only mode of settlement; and the same cause operates to make the other party seek a peaceful solution of the difficulty, rather than to risk war with a well-prepared foe.

The Secretary recommends early legislation authorizing the construction of eighteen new vessels. These should be made up of three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and twelve gunboats. We have little doubt but the recommendation will be adopted by Congress, in whole or in part. That body certainly can realize the need of the six cruisers, though it many not agree with Secretary Long as to the immediate necessity of a dozen gunboats. There will, we fancy, be a good deal of discussion over the recommendation that authority be given to build the new vessels at our own navy yards, if satisfactory bids can not be obtained. It will bring up the old question why the government is not able to do such work as cheaply as it can be done by private firms.

EAT GOOD BREAKFASTS!

We are glad to find that science has at last come to the defense of the American breakfast. Hygienic cranks and food reformers have lifted their voices in dismal protests against the eating of a hearty morning meal—against beefsteak and buckwheats, and the "trimmings" thereunto pertaining. We have been told that we were ruining our stomachs, inviting dyspepsia, and shortening our lives by indulgence at the breakfast table. But these protests have fallen on unheeding ears. A hearty breakfast is an American institution, and our intuitions are better than the theories of faddists.

Now comes Prof. W. J. McGee, an ethnologist in the employ of the government, who proves that the Americans are longer lived, do more work, and are superior in endurance to Europeans. In explanation of this, Prof. McGee says:

> In this connection I will say that I believe that the greater amount of labor that the American is able to stand is due in considerable part to a single cause. The American is the breakfast eater of the world. He invariably commences the day with a good meal of strong steam-producing food. Consequently work is no drag on him and he can surpass easily in results the European, who commences the day with little but a roll and a cup of chocolate.

A sound, healthy, well-nourished body is a necessary pre-requisite to hard labor, physical or mental. A good, hearty breakfast starts us off all right for the day, able to accomplish all it may demand in the way of labor and endurance. Let us thank Prof. McGee for his defense of our breakfasts!

A BIG BALANCE.

Our trade balance for the past ten months is $41,000,000 larger than for the same months of last year. It is certain that Europe cannot much longer prevent a heavy movement of gold to the United States to settle the enormous balance due us. The reason this movement did not come long ago was that our financiers have been loaning money heavily in Europe—not only in England, but on the continent.

There has been severe monetary stringency for months in St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin. It is believed a great financial panic is impending in Russia, because of her defective monetary system. Our capitalists appear to have loaned money freely to help things out in Europe, and to this reason is to be attributed the absence of gold imports.

But what a blow all this has been to the demagouges in this country—the populists and other calamity shriekers! For years they have rung the changes on our being a "debtor nation," and have made it an argument for adopting an unsound money system. They can do so no longer. We are a creditor nation to-day. More is owing to us than we owe. And this pleasant change has come as the result of adhering to sound financial principles, and maintaining the gold standard.

Tom Reed no doubt wonders how Congress can be pried open without his assistance.

It is rumored that the Hon. Bill Goebel is very much opposed to state militia.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is the British colonial secretary. For the second time he has made a speech dealing with the foreign relations of the government—a matter not within his province. An English paper sarcastically inquires whether the foreign office has been merged into that of the colonial secretary. His first effort, in which he asserted British suzeranity over the Transvaal, has been negatived by the British government itself in declaring that war exists in South Africa. England would assume the Boers to be only in insurrection, if she claimed suzerainty over them.

Chamberlain's second speech endeavored to make it appear that the friendly feeling between the United States and Great Britain, and the later cordiality between Emperor William and England, as evidenced by his recent visit, amount to an alliance among the three countries—an "Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic alliance." But cordiality in international relations is not an alliance, and Mr. Chamberlain knows it perfectly well. He did not make the plain assertion of an alliance, however. His language was diplomatically vague. He knows well there is no alliance, either expressed or implied, and that a positive assertion of the falsehood would lead to an explicit denial.

His intent was to scare the French because of their openly expressed sympathy with the Boers. To judge, however, from the comments of the Paris press, he failed to convince them of the truth of his allegation of an alliance. Mr. Chamberlain warned France that she is provoking the national indignation of the English people, "which may have serious consequences if our neighbors do not mend their ways." This is an unnecessary threat, for the French government has preserved strict neutrality, and can not be held responsible for popular feeling, and press utterances, so long as it commits no overt act. It looks as though he wished to stir France up to a fighting pitch—why, we do not know. But Mr. Chamberlain must not be taken too seriously. It is only a way he has.

NO FOREIGN ALLIANCE.

The absurd speech of Mr. Chamberlain, intimating that a practical alliance exists among Great Britain, Germany and the United States, was of course intended as a bluff for France. But it has brought out a strong denial from Washington. Whatever may be the understanding reached by Mr. Chamberlain with the Emperor William during the latter's visit to Queen Victoria, the authorities declare that no proposition has been advanced or received from either Great Britain or Germany looking to an alliance. Mr. Hay made the following statement to the correspondent of the New York Herald, and it is but a repetition of his statement to Chairman Dick early in the recent Ohio campaign:

> There is no alliance with England or with any power under heaven, except those known and published to the world—the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purposes of business and commerce. No treaty other than these exists; none has been suggested on either side; none is in contemplation. It has never entered into the mind of the President or of any member of the government to forsake, under any inducement, the wise precept and example of the fathers which forbade entangling alliances with European powers.

That is certainly specific enough. Mr. Chamberlain, for his political purposes, made a statement not carried out by the facts, and it is perfectly proper that it should be officially denied by our secretary of State.

CONCERNING THE "HAYSEED."

The one city in the country whose people most freely hold up the dwellers in rural regions to ridicule, is New York. Among the masses, and even with the gamins on the street, to call a person a "farmer" is deemed an insult. The comic papers are never tired of joking about the "hayseed." But the develpoments in Miller's Franklin Syndicate swindle go to prove conclusively that the New Yorkers are "green," in the slang sense of the word. They are as gullible as the most unsophisticated dweller on a farm.

Miller, the swindler at the head of that scheme, promised 10 per cent a week profit on money invested with him. Any farmer boy out in Nebraska knows that 520 per cent a year is an impossible profit. The offer itself is conclusive proof of fraud and humbug. Yet Miller found his dupes chiefly in New York city itself. Clerks of both sexes, stenographers, small storekeepers and mechanics, were his victims by the hundreds. Yet these are the people who sneer at the "hayseed," who think that because they live in the metropolis they are shrewder and more intelligent than those who dwell in the country. On October 19, the investigators show that Miller received $14,040 from people in New York city alone, and only $5,960 from all outside sources. On November 14, he received from New Yorkers $51,172; from other localities, $12,182. Wherein are the citizens of the metropolis less gullible than farmers?

The fact is that intelligence and worldly knowledge are very slightly dependent upon environment. People who lack these qualities are common everywhere, in city and country, and it is they who fill the pockets of the swindlers of every class. Dazzled with promises of easy gain, the simple ones put up their money and then mourn their folly. The best day Miller had, he raked in $160,386 of the money of fools. The exposure of this swindle should at least teach city people that all the wisdom of the world does not inhere in those who happen to dwell in paved streets rather than on rural roads.

If, as now seems certain, the Democrats will next year reaffirm the Chicago platform, then Billy Bryan should be the nominee. He is the logical candidate for such a rotten platform.

Congressman-elect Roberts has not yet decided where he will spend his Christmas.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Bayonbong Surrendered.

The province of Neueva Viscaya, in Northern Luzon, with its capital, Bayonbong, surrendered on November 28. The insurgent general Canon gave up his entire force of officers and men, their arms, and a number of Spanish and American prisoners. This ends organized rebellion in the northern part of the island. Aguinaldo is a fugitive among the mountains, apparently endeavoring to escape by sea to Hong Kong.

Modder River.

At last Gen. Methuen's report of the fight at Modder River is at hand, and it shows the stubborn resistance of the Boers and the persistent courage of the British troops. The Boers had the advantage of being well intrenched, but after ten hours' fighting they were driven out, and the victors occupied the position, awaiting the construction of a bridge over which they can advance on the road to Kimberley. The "butcher's bill" is going to be a heavy one on both sides, and it looks as though Kruger's grim statement will be verified, that if England conquers, she will have to pay an appalling price for her victory.

Gen. Methuen's Assertion.

Gen. Methuen's assertion that the battle of Modder river was "one of the bloodiest battles of the century," is not carried out by the facts. He had something like 8,000 men, and the total of his killed and wounded is 438. In proportion to the number engaged, this is not nearly so great a percentage of casualties as in many other battles since the nineteenth century dawned. At Waterloo, Solferino, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and many other notable struggles, the percentage was much larger. Gen. Methuen evidently penned his dispatch under the excitement of a fierce and long-fought battle, ending in triumph.

A Trust Matter.

The Philadelphia Press has been investigating the British tin plate trust, and finds that all the manufacturers of England are in the combine. They have made a greater advance in prices than has been made in the United States in the same time. This opens up an interesting question for the Democratic free traders, who propose that the duty on imported tin plate shall be repealed, as a means of punishing the tin plate combine in the United States. To do that, would be to place us at the mercy of a grasping English trust. This would be idiotic. If a trust has been violating the law, let some one bring suit in the courts, and remedy the evil.

The Manuense.

Secretary of War Elihu Root is probing the matter of the transport Manuense to the bottom. He is the kind of man, too, who always finds out what he wants to know. The matter will be investigated most thoroughly, and the persons responsible for the unfit condition of that steamer will have a very uncomfortable time before Secretary Root gets through with them.

The Quay Case.

Senator Quay's term in the Senate expired, and the legislature of Pennsylvania deadlocked, and did not elect any successor. The governor of the state has appointed Quay to serve as his own successor, until the legislature finally elects some one.

The Quay case is exactly like that of Corbett, of Oregon. There the legislature got into a deadlock, and failed to elect. The governor appointed Corbett. The Senate refused to seat him, on the ground that the governor has no power under the constitution of the United States, to appoint to a senatorial vacancy in a case where the the legislature was in session, but failed to elect a Senator. It was held that a governor can only appoint to a vacancy occurring when the legislature is not in session.

The chances are not good for Quay, unless the Senate deliberately changes front in its interpretation of the national constitution.

The Roberts Case.

Roberts, the polygamist, stoutly maintains an attitude of bluff. He declares, in effect, that the House has not the authority to expel him on the charge of having more than one wife. Several years ago, it will be remembered, public indignation was aroused over the conduct of W. C. P. Breckinridge. At that time, Representative Van Voorhis, of New York, anticipating that the subject might come up in the House, made a memorandum to this effect: "The House, having the power of expulsion, has a right to exercise it in getting rid of one, who in public esteem, is evidently and totally unfit and unworthy to remain in the society of honorable men. The House should not proceed in any fear of public clamor, but it should proceed with confidence to do its duty." This fits the Roberts case exactly.

The White House.

Senator Cullom will endeavor to have Congress make an appropriation this winter for the enlargement of the White House. Eeverybody who is familiar with the executive mansion knows that more room is needed, but there are objections to any measure which would change or destroy its fine architecture. Would it not be better to erect a building for purely official purposes, and leave the White House as the President's residence? The crowding is because it is used for both purposes, and the large increase of executive business has caused the official quarters to encroach upon the residential requirements.

Nickel Steel.

The advantages of nickel steel for armor plate are well understood. The addition of about 3 per cent by weight of nickel increases the elasticity of the metal 75 per cent, and its tensile strength 30 per cent. It is now urged that it should be tried for rails, locomotives, and machinery generally. The price of nickel has fallen from $7 a pound to about 14 cents since 1885, and if the new mines in Ontario develop according to expectations, it will become still cheaper, so that the cost will not prove an insuperable objection to the employment of nickel steel for industrial purposes.

Roosevelt the Favorite.

The death of Vice President Hobart has made the Vice Presidential nomination next year a matter of interest. The drift of opinion in the East is that Governor Roosevelt would be the strongest nomination which could be made, but it is doubtful if he desires the position. Secretary Root comes next, in the estimation of Eastern Republican leaders, and it is possible the Republican ticket next year will be McKinley and Root.

Rubber Culture.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his annual report, urges that the experiment of cultivating the rubber tree be undertaken in our tropical islands. The principal supply of rubber now comes from Brazil, and it is not equal to the rapidly increasing demand. If it can be successfully cultivated in our islands, an extremely profitable industry will thereby have been created.

An Antique Game.

William Eleroy Curtis, of the Chicago Record, has been studying the history of the game of football, which goes back beyond the time of Christ. It was invented by the Romans. They introduced it into Britain during their occupation and it has remained popular in that country, whence it has extended to Canada and the United States. The first description of the game is in a history of London, written in 1175. Shakespeare mentions it in his comedies, and King Lear refers to another character in that play as "a base football player." King James I prohibited it because of its dangers. The fact would seem to be that the perpetuation of the game is due to the spirit of conquest which rises superior to its dangerous features. No decadent nation loves athletic sports.

THE NEXT CENTURY.

The twentieth century will commence on January 1, 1901. It will open on Tuesday and close on Sunday. It will have the greatest number of leap years possible—twenty-four. The year 1904 will be the first one, then every fourth year after that, to and including the year 2000.

February will have five Sundays in 1920, 1948 and 1976. In 1901, Memorial day, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day will occur the same day in the week. Then after that the same thing will happen at the following intervals: 6, 11, 11, 6, 11, 11, years, and so on, or in 1907, 1918, 1929, 1935, and so on. In the years 1912, 1914, 1969 and 1996 there are holidays that will fall on the same day in the week—the three already mentioned and Washington's birthday anniversary, as also the 29th of February.

Thanksgiving day and Christmas will occur the same day in the week in 1906, and then at successive intervals of 11, 6, 11, 11, 6, 11 years, and so on; also in 1928, 1956 and 1984. March 4 will fall on Sunday in the inaugural years 1917, 1946 and 1973. The same yearly calendar that was used in 1895 can be used again in 1901.

Beginning with 1901, the dates of Easter for the first twenty-five years of the century are: April 7, March 30, April 12, 3, 23, 15, March 31, April 9, 11, March 27, April 16, 7, March 23, April 12, 4, 23, 8, March 31, April 20, 4, March 27, April 16, 1, 20, 12.

The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is March 23. The last time it occurred on this date was in 1818, but it will not occur again until after the twentieth century.

The latest Easter can occur is April 26, and it will thus occur but once in the coming century—in 1943. The last time it occurred was April 26, 1886. Whenever Easter occurs on March 27, or April 3, 10, 17 or 24, Christmas also occurs on Sunday.

The twentieth century will contain 36,525 days, which lacks one day of being exactly 5,218 weeks. The day of the week that will not occur as often as each of the others is Monday. Fifteen out of the hundred years will begin on Wednesday and the same number on Friday. Fourteen will begin on each of the other days of the week.

As to eclipses in the coming century, there will be about 380 of them, the number of solar being to the number of lunar in about the ratio of 4 to 3.

What is the very rare occurrence in a calendar year will happen in 1935 the first time since 1823, viz.: Seven eclipses, the largest possible number that can happen in a year. There are eight total solar eclipses predicted to occur, visible in the United States in 1918, 1945, 1979, 1984, 1994.

There will also occur twelve transits of Mercury. A transit of Venus, however, which is of much more importance, will not occur within the next century. The earliest date predicted is June 8, 2004.

While it is claimed at least 1,000 comets come within visible range of the earth within a century, there is reasonable certainty of the recurrence of but one extraordinary comet in the next century. That one is known as Halley's. It was last seen in 1835. It will be due again in 1940 or 1911. The exact time is not known, owing to slight modifications in its orbit, due to planetary influence. Of course, it is not impossible for some hitherto unobserved comet to appear in all its blazing glory at any time. No astronomer knows.

Of famous meteoric showers there will probably be three recurrences of the Leonids in 1932, 1965 and in 1968.

INSANE EMPRESS DYING IN PARIS.

Empress Carlotta, widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, is dying in the Chateau de Bouchot in Paris. She no longer has lucid moments. She constantly calls for her husband, and her moans and shrieks can be heard outside the building.

"Poor Carlotta," as she is known, is one of the pathetic figures of history. She has spent the greater part of her life in a madhouse. For a brief time she was Empress of Mexico.

She was born June 7, 1840, the daughter of Leopold I., King of Belgium, and Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippi, King of France. On July 27, 1857, she was married to the brilliant but ill-fated Archduke Maximilian, brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

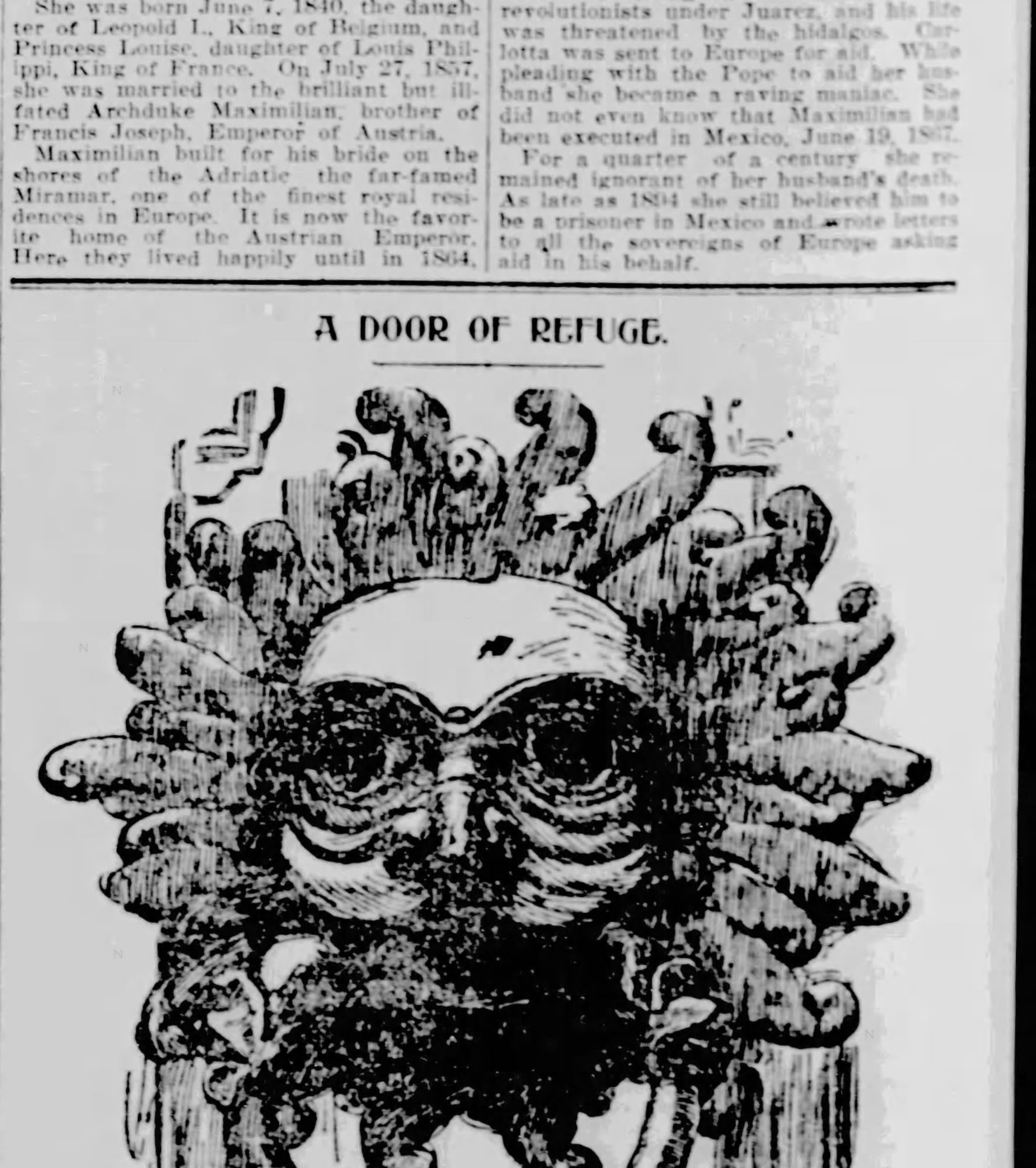
Maximilian built for his bride on the shores of the Adriatic the far-famed Miramar, one of the finest royal residences in Europe. It is now the favorite home of the Austrian Emperor. Here they lived happily until in 1864, when Louis Napoleon took steps to establish a Latin empire in Mexico, and the crown was offered to Maximilian. Carlotta urged him to accept, and he did so. A brilliant court was established at Chapultepec.

After the Civil war the United States bade France leave Mexico to work out her own destiny. It was the beginning of the end of the happiness of Maximilian and Carlotta.

The Emperor had signed the "black decree" resulting in the death of the revolutionists under Juarez, and his life was threatened by the hidalgos. Carlotta was sent to Europe for aid. While pleading with the Pope to aid her husband she became a raving maniac. She did not even know that Maximilian had been executed in Mexico, June 19, 1867.

For a quarter of a century she remained ignorant of her husband's death. As late as 1894 she still believed him to be a prisoner in Mexico and wrote letters to all the sovereigns of Europe asking aid in his behalf.

A DOOR OF REFUGE.



This thing, which is not at all pretty, has the distinction of having been perhaps the loveliest and most beautiful sight that many men ever saw—at the time. The time referred to was when they were racing for life. Then the sight of this ugly piece of metal was finer than anything else in the world could have been to them, because it was the knocker on the door of the sanctuary of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral.

In the old times criminals who could reach the sanctuary before their pursuers got them, were housed, fed and protected for thirty-seven days, during which time not even the king might harm them. If this old knocker could speak, there would come from it thrilling and rare and wonderful stories. The hands of nobles and of beggars, of vile murderers and of persecuted women, of swaggering duelists and gentlemen of the road, all have wielded it lustily and anxiously. The last one to touch it and to claim sanctuary was admitted on September 10, 1524. No record remains of who he was. He and his crime have been forgotten long ago.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1446--Halsey Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Perfectly plain shirt waists will be less worn this winter than for many seasons past. An exceedingly pretty example of one of the new waists is given in the "Halsey." There are three clusters of fine tucks, in the front and back, running from neck to belt. The waist is made over a fitted lining, drooping over the belt a trifle in front, and drawn taut at the waist line in the back. The high, shaped collar, the cuffs, belt

and sleeves are tucked. When lack of material prevents tucking, a very pretty effect can be secured by sewing on clusters of narrow velvet ribbon.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

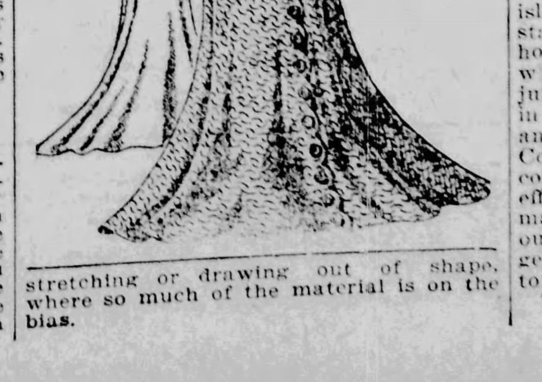
1431—Winslow Jacket.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. This jacket is easy to make, is plain and practical, and yet is as stylish as any young girl could desire. It is tight-fitting, double-breasted, is finished at the neck with a

rolling collar and revers, and at the waist with a belt of the material. Cloths light or heavy in weight are desirable for this model, simply finished with stitching. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1697--Fowler Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. A skirt especially designed to wear with any of the favorite waists, is shown in the "Fowler." It is cut circular, with a bias seam down the back, and no fullness at the belt. The skirt fastens at the left side and has the overlapping edge scalloped and bound with velvet. The design shows to the best advantage the extreme length of the new skirts, which are not only cut en train, but lay on the ground at the front and sides. These circular skirts are usually made directly on the lining, instead of over a drop-skirt, to prevent any



stretching or drawing out of shape, where so much of the material is on the bias.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Topics of the Message:

Legislation to maintain the gold standard and the parity of all forms of money.
Rehabilitation of our merchant marine.
More stringent measures against trusts.
Consideration of an isthmian canal.
Promotion of our trade with China.
Urges the importance of the Paris Exposition.
That Germany be invited to a joint commission to investigate our food products, so that her restrictions may be removed.
Disclaims any entangling alliance.
An increase of the navy.
Amendment of widows' pension law.
We must take enough time in Cuba.
We must retain the Philippines. We cannot withdraw, even with a protectorate.
When peace is restored will be time enough to consider a form of government for those islands.
Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska need immediate legislation for their government.
Lynch law must not be tolerated.
Discusses civil service reform.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The President's message opens with a feeling tribute to the late Vice President Hobart. Then the President felicitates Congress on the conditions of unusual prosperity prevailing in the nation, and of peace and good-will with regard to other nations. Our imports and exports for the year are the largest in any year of our history. Our exports alone exceed the total of both imports and exports for 1870. We have exported this year nearly 800 millions of agricultural products, and almost 340 millions of manufactures, the largest on record. The revenues for the present fiscal year will give a surplus over expenditures of some 40 millions. Over a quarter of a billion of gold is in the treasury, and the surplus therein has enabled the secretary to offer to buy 25 millions in bonds at prices which made a saving to the government. Increased activity of business, and larger employment at higher wages require a larger circulation, and the President discusses the point as follows:

FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

"In its earlier history, the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

"The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's need. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

"I urgently recommend that, to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain 'the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts,' the secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the Treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard, and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best.

"The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily, at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency which may arise, and the best means are those which are most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy.

"We have eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the Treasury, and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly-declared policy of the United States.

"In this connection, I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold."

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

"The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of Congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth."

The President contrasts the flourishing condition of our coast trade with our foreign carrying. Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year of our history. Even in our military operations the government was compelled to employ foreign vessels as transports, etc. Then he concludes:

"The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense, and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part can not fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

"The expense is as nothing compared to the advantages to be achieved. The establishment of our merchant marine involves, in a large measure, our continued industrial progress, and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

THE TRUST QUESTION.

"Combinations of capital, organized into trusts, to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress.

"The industrial commission, created by the act of Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation. This subject and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of the effects on the interests of the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments which, previously to the formation of the combinations, were undertaken separately.

"It is conceded that combinations which engross or control the market for any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious, not only to the common law, but also to the public law. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or break these monopolies and trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

"An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by Congress on July 2, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract, or engages in any such combination and conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States district attorneys, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in such business or property by any other person or corporation, by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act, the power to sue therefore in any circuit court of the United States, and to recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees.

"It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce. The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed."

He then quotes an extract from President Cleveland's message of December 7, 1896, in which the remedies for trusts are discussed, and in which it was suggested that, as Congress has constitutional power to deal only with the trusts when they interfere with interstate commerce, the state legislatures themselves have full power to enact laws that will fully reach them. On this he comments:

"The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probaby due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations, and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different states arising from this cause, and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other, without regarding state lines in the conduct of business, have made the enforcement of state laws difficult.

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, formed in wise discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States, and to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

"The whole question is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"The Nicaraguan canal commission, which has been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nisaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian Canal commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus, with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across the isthmus, with its probable cost, and other essential details.

"The great importance of this work cannot be too often and too strongly impressed upon the attention of Congress. I my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons presented are even stronger now."

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Referring to our relations with China, the President says:

"The interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries, and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

"American capital has sought and found various opportunities to carry out the internal improvements which the imperial government is wisely encouraging, and to develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future.

"The extension of the area of the international foreign settlement at Shanghai, and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Tsing-Tao (Kiao Chao) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford American enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

"In my message to Congress of December 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendation which had been made to the speaker of the house of representatives, by the secretary of the treasury, on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire, and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargements of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merited, but the Congress failed to take action.

"I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The President refers to the American sympathy over the death last February of President Faure, of France, as befitting "the relations of two republics so closely allied by unbroken historic ties." He discusses the Paris exposition next year at considerable length. We will have over 7,000 American exhibitors at Paris, and the President believes their displays will promote our trade. He says:

"In this age of keen rivalry among nations for mastery in commerce, the doctrine of evolution and the rule of the survival of the fittest must be as inexorable in their operation as they are positive in the results they bring about. The place won in the struggle by an industrial people can only be held by unrelaxed endeavor, and constant advance in achievement. The present extraordinary impetus in every line of American exportation, and the increase in the volume of the world's markets, may not be attributed to accidental conditions.

"The reasons are not far to seek. They lie deep in our national character and find expression year by year in every branch of handicraft, in every new device whereby the materials we so abundantly produce are subdued to the artisan's will, and made to yield the largest, most practical, and most beneficial return. The American exhibit at Paris should, and I am confident will, be an open lesson, successfully directed, endeavoring to show unfaltering energy by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our productions, and the justice of our claim to an important place in the marts of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selection, by recognition of paramount merit in whatver walk of trade or manufacture it may appear, and by orderly classification and attractive installation is the task of our commission."

The President says our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. He refers to Germany's permission to land an American cable, and the conclusion of the parcels post treaty, as evidences of this. He then comments:

"In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce, and a better understanding, between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this government. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its especial adaptabilities.

"The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions, and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purpose is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughter-house and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter, and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness."

He suggests that Congress authorize an invitation to Germany for a joint commission of scientific experts to investigate the whole subject in connection with the pending reciprocity investigations.

"Subsequent to the exchange of our peace treaty with Spain, Germany acquired the Caroline islands by purchase, paying therefor $5,000,000. Assurances have been received from the German government that the rights of American missionaries and traders there will be considerately observed."

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND

The President refers to the joint high commission to consider questions at issue between ourselves and Canada, "embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the great lakes, a more complex marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, and for wrecking and salvage." The Alaskan boundary developed irreconcilable views, and the commission adjourned, to allow the governments to settle this point. A provisional boundary has been agreed to, and the President hopes the negotiation will result in a permanent settlement. He adds:

"Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

"This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. The United States representative to Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task, in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed.

"Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government, and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants."

The advance of Japan to a fully independent power by the relinquishment of extra-territorial jurisdiction in that empire by the civilized nations, is recognized and commended by the President, and the assistance rendered to the stranded transport Morgan is gratefully remembered.

The need of a cable to Manila is again urged, and it is recommended that the postmaster general be authorized to invite bids for laying it.

CONCERNING SAMOA.

The internal troubles in Samoa are treated at length, and the difficulties of the tripartite government set forth. The President concludes:

"To relinquish our rights in the harbor of Pago Pago, the best anchorage in the Pacific, the occupancy of which had been leased to the United States in 1878, by the first foreign treaty ever concluded by Samoa, was not to be thought of, either as regards the needs of our navy or the interests of our growing commerce with the East. We could not have considered any proposition for the abrogation of the tripartite contract which did not confirm us in all our rights and safeguard all our national interests in these islands.

"Our views commended themselves to the other powers. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and of England, by virtue of which England retired from Samoa, in view of compensations in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the 171st degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuila, Ofoo, Olosenga, and Hanua. I transmitted to the Senate, for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which besides the provisions above mentioned, also guarantees us the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of these islands of Samoa as those possessed by Germany."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The President discusses the affairs of Cuba very fully and reasserts the purpose of the United States to withdraw from the islands as soon as our work there, now going on favorably, is accomplished. He says:

"This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes from the past must needs be bound to us by bonds of singular intimacy and strength, in its enduring welfare is to be insured. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name; not a hasty experiment, bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift and loosely-framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states where natural and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

"On the 19th of August last, an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace, the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated, and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal government of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people, to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime, and so long as we exercise control over the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands, under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made."

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The results of the peace conference at The Hague are given. Concerning the proposition for a tribunal to mediate in international disputes, the President says:

"While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent international tribunal, the delegation of the United States, was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, and in signing the convention carefully guarded the historic position of the United States by the following declaration:

"'Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.'

"Thus interpreted, the convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts may be regarded as realizing the earnest desire of great numbers of American citizens, whose deep sense of justice, expressed in numerous resolutions and memorials, has urged them to labor for this noble achievement. The general character of this convention, already signed by the delegates of more than twenty sovereign states, further commends it to the favorable action of the Senate of the United States, whose ratification it still awaits."

THE ARMY.

"Since my last annual message, and in obedience to the acts of Congress of April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,834 regulars and 110,202 volunteers, with 5,000 volunteer officers, has been discharged from the military service. Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14,831 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1,650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace. They voluntarily remained at the front until their places could be refilled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they went to Manila, and are now all of them out of the service and in the ranks of citizenship. I recommend that the Congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

"By the act of March 2, 1899, Congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 of the enlisted men and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61,999 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,050 enlisted men and 1,524 officers. Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular army, and 594 officers and 15,388 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, while 504 officers and 14,119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to Manila.

"The force now in Manila consists of 905 officers and 30,578 regulars, and 594 officers and 15,388 of the volunteers, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force in the archipelago will comprise 2,521 officers and 63,483 men. The muster-out of the great volunteer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to discharge, and the transportation of the new troops to take their places have been a work of great magnitude well and ably done, for which too much credit cannot be given the War department."

OUR NAVY.

"The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterized that service, and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past. The nation has equal pride in its early and later achievements. Its habitual readiness for every emergency has won the confidence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the navy, and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the performance of new and delicate duties which our recent war has imposed."

The President asks Congress to make provision for armor plate for the vessels now building, and to authorize contracts for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri. He asks that the limitation of price to $300 per ton be removed.

"In the matter of naval construction, Italy and Japan, of the great powers, laid down less tonnage in the year 1899 than this country, and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendation for the increase of the navy, as suggested by the secretary."

PENSIONS.

"The Grand Army of the Republic, at its recent national encampment in Philadelphia, has brought to my attention and to that of the Congress, the wisdom and justice of a modification of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pensions for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served 90 days or more during the war of the rebellion and were honorably discharged, provided, that such widows are without other means of support than their daily labor, and were married to the soldier, sailor or marine on account of whose service they claim pension, prior to the date of the act.

"The present holding of the department is that if the widow's income, aside from her daily labor, does not exceed in amount what her pension would be, to-wit, $96 per annum, she would be deemed to be without other means of support than her daily labor, and would be entitled to a pension under this act; while, if the widow's income, independent of the amount received by her as the result of her daily labor, exceeds $96, she would be pensionable under the act. I am advised by the commissioner of pensions that the amount of the income allowed before title to pension would be barred, has varied widely under different administrations of the pension office, as well as during different periods of the same administration, and has been the cause of just complaint and criticism.

"With the approval of the secretary of the Interior, the commissioner of Pensions recommends that, in order to make the practice at all times uniform, and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed, independent of the proceeds of her daily labor, should be not less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the Congress shall so amend the act as to permit the pension office to grant pensionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, whose income aside from the proceeds of daily labor, is not in excess of $250 per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice, and heartily endorse it."

THE PHILIPPINES.

"On the 10th of December, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by the Congress. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on February 6, 1899, and the government of Spain on March 19 following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April, and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On March 2 the Congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish government on May 1.

"In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the executive, but by the constitutional and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses of Congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Philippine people.

"From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of May 19, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of that country, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights.

"That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that 'there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States.' As early as December 4, before the cession, and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquility, and to undertake the establishment of a beneficent government, which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

"On the 21st of December, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed 'to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we came, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights.' On the same day, while ordering General Otis to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished that, 'it is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents.' On the first day of January, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated with the intention of this government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

"On the 21st of January, I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a commission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Major General Otis, were instructed to 'facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands, and to secure with the least possible delay the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants.' These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University; the Hon. Charles Denby, for many years minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the senate these commissioners set out on their mission of good will and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this government, which made their errand pre-eminently one of peace and friendship.

"But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us, and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claims of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

"The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility, which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forebearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased, until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

"Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which Gen. Otis justly observes that 'for barbarous intent, it is unequaled in modern times.' It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of February 15, the 'territorial militia' shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds:

"'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor.'

"A copy of this fell, by good fortune, into the hands of our officers, and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps, and in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night, and the next day driven out of the city with heavy losses.

"This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Major General Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago, and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"'Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic enemy. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"'It is not to be conceived of that any American would ever sanction the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.'

"The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome, but most righteous campaign, with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors, whose terms of service had expired, refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

"The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order, and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago.

"A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States, and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question, under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own constitution and laws came exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put in force, by order of the major-general commanding the department, of which the following are the most important elements:

"It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to

Concluded on Seventh Page.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

HUMANE EDUCATION NECESSARY

In a letter from Mrs. Colby to her paper published in Washington, the Woman's Tribune, she tells of a sermon to which she had listened recently, preached by Canon Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey. In that grand old place, where everything speaks of the past, this man of progressive ideas took up the cause of the lower forms of life, and in words of thrilling eloquence arraigned men and women for their cruelty to animals, sacrificing them at the behest of fashion, or for a wanton sport in killing. The sermon was in answer to a request from the English Humane society to ministers to preach on the duty of kindness to these living creatures, that, as Canon Wilberforce declared, are brothers to man.

One of the most hopeful signs of the present is the growing feeling of the sacredness of all life. In that respect the peoples of the East have been hitherto far in advance of the West. In Japan, it is said, if one picks up a stone to throw at a dog, the dog will not run, because, never having had a stone thrown at him, he does not know what it means. Here the first instinct of the animal under like circumstances is to get out of the way, to flee to a place of safety; and no wonder, for through wrong teaching and example, they have never been safe from cruel treatment. The same is true of the cat, and of the beautiful birds, many species of which are disappearing through lack of protection of their right to live.

When Congress meets again, it is understood that it will be asked by the Audubon society of Washington, to pass a bird law. It will be urged that the egret, the cardinal, the Baltimore oriole and the great blue heron are already nearly extinct, having been exterminated in the interest of fashion.

This movement, which is only one of many in the same direction, would not have been possible a few short years ago. The increase in the membership of Humane societies; the support which is given to their efforts to compel better treatment of helpless life, whether human or that of animals; the multiplication of books and papers inculcating kindness to the weak by the strong—all of these things go to show the change in public sentiment which makes such movements of importance.

The arousing of this feeling against needless cruelty and the unnecessary taking of life has had the further effect of attracting attention to the management of public institutions devoted to the helpless and the unfortunate. It brought to light the horrors of the Elmira reformatory, from which in eleven months thirty-three young men were sent to the insane asylum; and others of a similar character, which, if it were not for the brighter side, would make one feel as if humanity were rapidly traveling the road to the bottomless abyss.

Humane education should begin with the little child as soon as he knows how to make a living thing suffer. It should be a definite and important part of the training through all of the school years, until maturity is gained. The trouble has been, in the past, that the little one was led to believe all less progressive forms of life were made by God for man's benefit solely. The idea that every living organism is on its pathway to a higher development, equally with man himself, had not dawned upon the parents, and therefore could not enter into the child's consciousness, to bring with it a respect for such life. Even today this thought governs only a small proportion even of those who feel the necessity of humane teachings, and their efforts have for a background only the brutalizing effect of cruelty upon humanity itself. The other and broader thought is, however, growing, and will continue to grow, because it is founded upon a universal truth that all life is One, differing only in the degree of consciousness to which it has attained in its struggle toward the divine. Canon Wilberforce must have been thinking of this when he declared in his sermon that there was "not a single argument that could be brought forward for the immortality of man that did not hold good also for the lower creation." How the good people of only a few decades ago would have been startled by such a declaration, even though it came from so renowned a thinker and preacher!

When this respect for the lower forms of life becomes a definite and important part of the training of children, many of the things to which we are indifferent now will become impossibilities. Killing for sport will cease; killing for the means of personal adornment will be heard of no more. We look upon bull fights as a remnant of barbarism. The day will come when to imprison birds, then to give them freedom in order to try the skill in shooting them on the wing, with other things of the kind, will be looked upon in the same way.

I shall not soon forget an experience of last summer. It was early in the season when I was in the beautiful Southern city of Atlanta. My friend and I had wandered out into the old exposition grounds, now given over to the solemn silence which follows the passing away of the surging crowds that once formed part of the scene. It was in the waning of the afternoon, but the golden radiance of the sunlight still made the blue of the sky wondrously beautiful.

Before us stretched what seemed like a meadow covered with a soft green turf. Some of the buildings are still standing. Seen at a little distance, they added to the enchantment of the picture. Lost in thought we stood drinking in the beauty of it all, when suddenly a white dove arose apparently from the meadow, a corner of which was shut away from our view. Buoyantly and gracefully it soared up, up through the shining air, as if it were a freed soul passing away from the struggles of the life which it had left. Suddenly there came a quick, sharp report, and the bird paused in its glorious flight, then fell swiftly towards the ground it had left but a few seconds before. A small boy presently picked up the broken winged creature and bore it away, I knew not where.

As we turned away another bird rose in the air and again came the report and another fall. Passing out of the grounds and from the scene so desecrated, we saw the sportsman who was taking the life of these beautiful creatures for what he called pleasure. And the eager boy was learning a lesson, the outcome of which in days to come may be the infliction of suffering upon those within his power, and a lack of sympathy with pain which belongs to a nature blunted by familiarity with scenes like these.

I do not doubt but many will smile at the idea of this carelessness regarding the rights of animals having a hardening influence upon the childish mind, but yet it is true. How could it be otherwise when habits of thought and action modify the whole character? What we are familiar with loses its power to shock or to charm us, and if this be so in later life, it is easy to see the strong molding force of influences brought to bear upon childhood. Humane thought is growing, and as it gains a greater mastery, there will enter deeper and deeper into the heart of humanity an increasing sense and realization of the brotherhood which is universal. EMILY S. BOUTON.

MY CREED.

It comes to me when sunshine lights the world,
It comes in silent watches of the night,
It comes in hours of turbulence, or calm,
Enfolding and sustaining with its might.
I read it in the flowers beneath my feet,
I hear it in bird voices from the wood,
I feel it when I see your face, my friend,
The divinely simple creed that all is good.
I would not pluck from off the bush, the buds,

Condemning them and deeming slow growth ill;
But prop or turn them toward the sun and think;
"Patience! they follow out their Maker's will."
And when I lift a brother from the mire,
Though efforts seem in vain to set him right,
Yet can I keep glad heart, because I know
His undeveloped soul must seek the light,
Thus, well and seeming ill my creed adjusts;
Good and creator; good must be the plan.
Behold, the earth is fair, creation glorious,
And life a gracious whole, from plant to man!
—Abbie Purdy Clark in The Housekeeper.

The Cozy Corner

Laura Golden reviews David Harum: One seldom comes across a novel as wholesome and as entertaining as David Harum. The most of the end of the century novels are so cynical and pessimistic in tone that one finds but little pleasure in their perusal. But there is nothing of the kind in this book.

The author does not shut his eyes to the fact that there is much sorrow and injustice to be met with in life; he fully realizes this, but he sees a purpose in it all. As David rather forcibly expresses it:

"A reasonable amount of fleas is good for a dog; they keep him from broodin' on bein' a dog."

We are told that the author, Edward Noyes Westcott, was a man with a true artistic temperament, whom fate decreed should be chained to a business career; yet he did his work as conscientiously and as thoroughly as though it was his true vocation.

His health failed, and he resigned his position and turned to his pen for occupation and amusement. Often it seemed he must give up even this, for there were weeks when he would not be able to write a line. However, he finally finished the story of "David," and found a publisher, who accepted it a few months before death claimed him.

He never saw his last achievement in permanent shape, or knew the great measure of fame and money it would win. He knew he would miss this, for he wrote to his publishers:

"If David Harum were to be published even without much delay, it would in all probability be posthumous. I have had the fun of writing it anyway, and nobody will ever laugh over it more than I have."

He was ambitious to "do worthy the writing, to write worthy the reading and the world's delight," and succeeded beyond his fondest hopes. A pleasing love story runs through the book, but the interest centers in David.

He was a banker and a horse trader, keen, shrewd, practical; a man with opinions and a sense of humor; with a reputation for making a sharp bargain, but with a tender staunch and loyal heart.

The book is replete with amusing stories and reminiscences. He remember a kindness, and he also remembered any one who wronged him or got the best of him in a horse trade. He used to say: "Do unto the other fellow as he does unto you, and do it first." His Newport experience was most laughable, and affords glimpses of life at that famous resort from a new point of view.

But it is not all fun. There had been a tragedy in David's life that left deep scars. His marriage was a miserable failure. The story of the death of his little boy is as pathetic as anything Dickens ever wrote. David says in telling it:

"The's some sorro's that the happenin' o' things helps ye to fergit; I guess the's some sorro's that the happenin' o' things keeps ye rememberin', and losin' a child's one of 'em." To the truth of this every bereaved parent will bear witness.

One lays the book down with regret, sorry to give up so entertaining and original an acquaintance, who, by his homely philosophy, has not only amused us, but has helped us to believe "that somehow good will be the final goal of ill."

H. L. N. draws this pleasing pen-picture for her Cozy Corner friends:

How many of you would enjoy a trip away up on the mountain side, to sit among the rugged rocks where one can look out over the tapering tamaracks and moss-draped pines and firs; where the soft, sweet, odor of the trees is wafted on the mountain breeze; where at night, the lone coyote howls on the hillside beneath the glittering stars;

Almost at one's feet passes a long freight train on the Spokane Falls and Northern railroad, with its white plume of steam reaching far behind, and near by is an Indian's wickeup, its indolent occupants with minds as crude as they were hundreds of years ago.

These are sights that can be seen within a few minutes' walk from my door. I could write much more on these subjects. I am a constant reader of The Blade, and enjoy the Household.

Emeline has a straightforward word for Sweetie, and others who are similirly situated:

Since reading Sweetie's letter in The Cozy Corner, I feel that I must write a few words in regard to divorces. I cannot but think that marriages are made in heaven, though sometimes we wonder how they could have been made there.

I don't think that girls should be allowed to marry too young; still if they all waited until 25 or 30 years of age, they would still make just as great mistakes; so it seems that we will marry the man or woman that God intended for us, and if we are not happy, perhaps that, too, was intended, to draw us nearer to Him.

We must look at the other side of the house, too. It must be hard for a man to support a wife, and family, when there is no love shown him, and his presence in his home is simply endured.

It is hard, for a woman to do her duty, and try to love a man that shows no affection for her, but I know all about it, and know that it can be done; not, through our own strength, but by God's gracious help.

E. M. F. sends an amusing story of a very intelligent dog:

I have on my farm a dog, that I think is the most intelligent animal I have ever seen. He is half-blood pointer, and the other half dog.

Last winter when there was snow on the ground, he would take our pet cat out into the meadow a considerable distance from the house and play with it as a cat would with a mouse, throwing it up in the air and catching it when it came down; then he would go off some distance from it and watch; when it started for the house he would take it back where he had left it. The cat seemed to enjoy it as well as the dog, but the best part of it was, (at least for the cat), that he always carried it back to the house.

This fall when I was husking corn in the field, he would go with me, and when I husked a nice large ear, he would break it off the stalk, then start for the house; looking around two or three times to see if any one was looking at him, he would go directly to the hog pen, and if the door was not open he would slide it back with his nose, go in, jump upon the beam that divides the pen from the alley, and drop the ear of corn over into the pen to the little pigs I had bought three or four weeks before, and watch them fight for it!

Afterward I tried to see if he would take small ears of corn, but he would not; he probably thought that "nubbins" were not good for little pigs.

BLADE FANCY WORK.

In planning Christmas presents for the many friends, one must not forget the "blessed baby," who perhaps sees this year his first Christmas.

A beautiful little present, that will be of lasting good and pleasure, is the

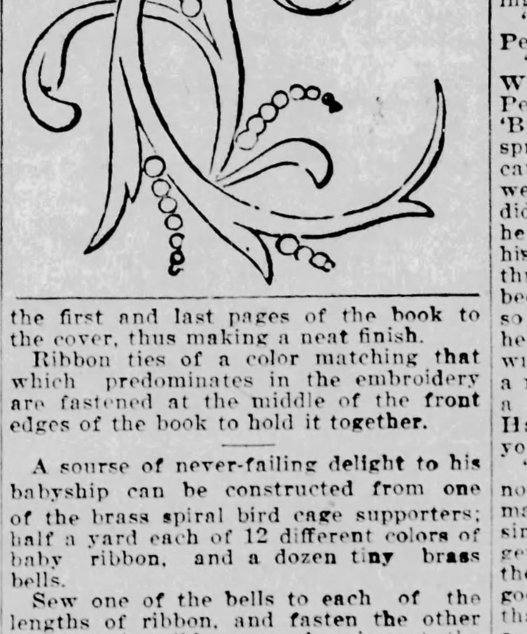
Baby Book.

The book itself is of tinted card-board or heavy paper. A leaf is devoted to the particulars of the child's birth and christening, and there should be enough leaves to admit of the recording of any incidents of his babyhood; the first step, the first tooth, the first words spoken, etc.

At the front of the book is an envelope or pocket for photographs, and at the back another for souvenirs.

The cover is of white linen, embroidered in any dainty design, preferably flowers of the smaller varieties. A motto may be added, or the baby's name or initials.

When the embroidery is finished, press, and mount it, by covering the book in the same way it is done with paper, pasting



the first and last pages of the book to the cover, thus making a neat finish.

Ribbon ties of a color matching that which predominates in the embroidery are fastened at the middle of the front edges of the book to hold it together.

A sourse of never-failing delight to his babyship can be constructed from one of the brass spiral bird cage supporters; half a yard each of 12 different colors of baby ribbon, and a dozen tiny brass bells.

Sew one of the bells to each of the lengths of ribbon, and fasten the other ends of the ribbons to the ring at the lower extremity of the spring.

Hang the combination where baby can see it, give it an occasional "teeter"—to set the bells a-ringing, and see how he will enjoy it.

Soft Ball.

A harmless toy may be made of four sections of bright colored velvet or woolen goods, sewed together and stuffed with cotton batting.

The sections are shaped like the quarters of an orange peel, and if a little tin box with three or four shot in it, is put in the center of the cotton filling it will make a clatter when tossed about, that should prove satisfactory to any infant.

Peter Pringle's Penitence.

LUCY FREEMAN KROH.

Mrs. Pringle, having put the two little Pringles to bed, brought her sewing to the big table in the sitting-room, where Mr. P. sat reading the paper.

"Well, Peter," she said cheerily, "what shall we do to celebrate Thanksgiving this year Shall we invite Uncle and Aunt Smith, or the Jenkins cousins, or do you think we had better accept your brother's invitation and go down to the farm for the day? John wrote that Pa and Ma Pringle were both poorly, and counted so much on seeing us and the children."

"We won't do nothing," said Peter, sententiously. "What have we got to be especially thankful for, I'd like to know? Besides it's all nonsense, this having company and going visiting because the governor says so. We'll stay at home, and let other folks do the same."

And for all Mrs. Pringle could say or do, he maintained this stand, and the little woman finally compromised by coaxing him to let the children go to their Uncle John's, so that the old people should not be entirely disappointed; then she resigned herself to the prospect of a quiet day at home with her husband, and "ham and eggs for dinner; no turkey nonsense."

Being a contented soul, this did not alarm her, and Peter, pretending to be much relieved now that "the whole foolish business was settled so sanely," went passed down the front steps.

Wondering a little at his strange guest, he went to bed. Next morning he saw his two children safely on the train bound for their Uncle John's, and went to his store as usual. At 5 o'clock he started home, and as he boarded the street car, a newsboy thrust a paper in his face. "Blade—two cents. All—about—the railroad—accident. Two kids—traveling—alone—roasted in the drawing room—car. Buy a paper, Mister?"

He snatched the paper and read the awful story; more awful for the sickening details that left him in no doubt concerning the fate of his children, for it was the train they had gone on that was wrecked.

"How can I tell my wife?" he thought over and over again, as the car sped along. When he reached his house he saw a carriage standing in front and recognized it as belonging to Dr. Long, a friend of the family. "Can he have heard, and come to break the news, or to sympathize?" thought Peter, opening the door to meet the doctor in the hall.

"Does she know? Did you tell her?" he demanded.

"I do not know what you mean, my poor friend; if it is your wife of whom you are speaking, she is in no condition to be told anything of an exciting nature. Only perfect rest and freedom from anxiety can bring her through."

Pringle sat down on the stairs and stared. "Will you kindly explain?" he

"A Rotund Little Gentleman, All in Brown."

to his business and tried not to hear the remarks that were current among his acquaintances, concerning Thanksgiving festivities.

It only lacked a day or two of the time, when, coming home one evening, after an unusually busy day, he fell asleep over the paper, and waking suddenly about midnight, found that his wife, with her accustomed thoughtfulness, had tucked an afghan around him and gone to bed without disturbing his slumbers. Something else had done so, however, and he soon saw that the "something" was a rotund little gentleman, all in brown, who stood in front of the grate, slowly revolving on his short legs, somewhat after the manner of a turkey on a spit, thought Peter drowsily.

"Awake, are you?" said this person, taking out a notebook. "P. Pringle, isn't it? Yes, I've got you down here all right. Don't intend to keep Thanksgiving! Well, I wonder why?"

"I wonder why I should keep it," said Peter crossly.

"I'm sure I don't know if you don't. Wait a minute while I run over my list. Perhaps something may strike you. 'Brown, because wife did not die last spring when she was so ill; Jones, because he got a job just before the cold weather came on; Robinson, because he did not lose his life in the railway wreck he was in this summer; Smith, because his boy escaped with only the loss of three fingers last Fourth of July; Green, because the insurance company settled so promptly after his house burned that he was able to get into another before winter set in; Ferguson, because he had a raise in his salary; Murphy because of a specially good year in contracting.' Haven't any of these things happened to you?"

"Not one," said Peter. "My wife has not been sick to speak of, since we were married; I have never been out of a job since I was old enough to work; I can't get a raise, because I am at the head of the concern now; my business is always good, so there's nothing extra to be thankful for this year. I never was in a wreck in my life, and my children never have accidents happen them. I have carried heavy insurance always, and never realized a cent from it; so none of these things apply to me."

"I see they don't," said the man in brown. "Good evening; I'll be around again between now and Thursday. Perhaps you'll have thought up something by that time, that I can put in my crop—I mean my note book."

With that, he waddled out, and so great was his resemblance to a turkey as he did so, that Peter thought he heard a faint, derisive "gobble" as he inquired politely, while his heart felt like a lump of ice within him.

"I have just left your wife's bedside; she is very ill with nervous prostration; I should say it has been coming on for some time, but she has not given up to it until this afternoon, about an hour ago, when she broke down. The servants telephoned to your office, but you had started for home, and they then sent for me."

Pringle did not reply, and after a moment the doctor left, promising to return later. Upstairs, Peter could hear a subdued moving about, and a strong scent of medicine came down to him. He could not remain quiet; he dared not go near his wife, for he felt sure he should tell her the dreadful news as soon as his eyes rested on her, and that would be her death warrant. He went out into the street, determined to go to the railroad station, and learn as much as he could about the wreck.

The car he took passed his store, and as it came within a square of the place it stopped suddenly. Pringle, unable in his misery to sit still, got out and found the street blockaded with fire apparatus. Some one near by shouted to a mate across the street: "Pringle's store is gone; there won't be a dollar's worth saved."

At this last blow of unkind fate, Pringle's remaining strength gave way and he rushed blindly into the midst of the hurrying mob of horses, engines and humanity. A heavy truck came swinging down the street; he started to one side to avoid it, and found himself in front of an electric car. One flash of the light on the front platform, then an awful crash and ——

"Why, Peter Pringle! If you have not slept in that chair all night. You poor, dear, stiff-necked creature!" And Mrs. P. led him upstairs, where she alternately rubbed his neck with liniment and sat down to laugh at his dazed appearance until the breakfast bell rang.

Pringle celebrated Thanksgiving by sending a fat turkey to every one of his employes and by going down to the farm with his family, and the old folks said they had never seen Peter show such a truly thankful spirit. The Thanksgiving turkey was roasted in the old-fashioned way on a spit before the open fire; Peter in the renewed goodness of his heart offered to turn it while his sister-in-law was otherwise employed, and as he sat watching it, its resemblance to the man in brown grew so strong that he heard, or imagined that he heard, a voice saying: "Got anything to put in my crop—I mean my note-book now, Peter?"

The above Thanksgiving story was received too late for insertion last week. It is however, just as good for this issue.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Cousin Patsy, from Georgia, has this pleasant word for us to-day:

My home is in the country, and if you could be with me to-day we would take a walk upon the mountain, very near here, and I am sure that anyone who appreciates the beautiful in nature as you do, would enjoy the mountain scenery very much. Although this is the last day of October, we have had but little frost, and the leaves of the trees are beautiful in their many colors of green, red, gold and purple.

From the mountain we can look down upon a quiet little town at its foot (our postoffice), and see two churches, a handsome school building, large mill and several shops and stores.

Just beyond the town lies very fertile farming lands which are beginning to look green, as the wheat is now only a few inches high. On the more elevated portions you may yet view many acres of cotton which has not been picked. Wheat, cotton and corn are our principal agricultural crops.

Success to Miss Prudence and each member of our circle.

New England Girl, Mass., sends this message "to whom it may concern":

Owing to the long and severe illness of my only sister, I have been unable to answer any questions in regard to the letter circles for nearly four months, but hope to be able to answer all inquiries soon. However, I cannot form any more circles until I receive more gentlemen applicants.

Quien Saba, W. Va.:

The cold November weather is with us now, and the dreary, dripping days make me long for a little cheerful chat with some of the members of the M. G. R. I must perforce be satisfied with communications through the columns of the press, for although I have worn my badge to various public gatherings I have never yet met one of the bright circle. Does any member attend the Pittsburg Exposition?

Max, I am surprised at you. I thought I had a monopoly of this Northern Panhandle until you announced your presence. Do you live north of Wheeling? I, too, can see into Ohio and Pennsylvania from my home.

Neva, you need not have been afraid that you were forgotten. I remember quite well your first appearance in the circle. I had not then joined. Quien saba is simply Spanish for the English phrase, "who knows." Why I use it for a "nom" is a long story, and would not probably be interesting.

I have been much interested in telepathy, thought transference, and many other lines of occult thought and training, but from lack of associates and sympathetic company I have lost interest in it. I would like to say a few words on the poem studies, but as the reviewers have been handling the subject so ably I will not venture this time.

Now, there is just where you made a mistake, Quien Saba. It is your opinion as well as that of every other M. G. R. that is called for. Do not stand back and wait for "the other fellow," but express yourself concisely—give us the "kernel of your thought," and send it in good time for publication.

So will you earn the lasting gratitude of your Chaperone.

Mrs. Rose D., Washington, writes:

How many of you know what untold riches Uncle Sam possesses in this "far-off western border, not in gold, but in trees?

Fir timber from here and in Oregon is rapidly replacing oak as freight car timber, for it wears longer, manufacturers say. Cedar bids fair to rival redwood as a finishing lumber, and other woods are almost as valuable as fir and cedar. Washington and Oregon fir was used in building the flagship Olympia, also in the Oregon.

I would like a personal letter from Alice Kent, California. She must have more sense than most young women.

I am not a M. G. R., having taken The Blade only a month, but I enjoy your letters, and like to swing in a merry-go-round. Will you please tell me what are the regulations for becoming a member? I am trying to live the motto, and have been for years. Are married folks allowed?

Next time I write I may tell of my home here, which is in a logging camp, with the Straits of San Juan du Fuca on the north, and the forest on three sides. If you want to see nature as she is, come here for a year, and visit land and water.

Married folks are certainly allowed, Mrs. Rose. The Chaperone will send you a personal letter shortly.

K. K. Cox, N. C., writes: Chestnut Grove is a small schoolhouse up in a mountain settlement, one mile from my home, where a good Sunday school is held every week. Last Sunday—November 12—I attended Children's day services there, and was never more pleased with a day's services in my life. The morning was devoted to the children's exercises, consisting of religious songs and speeches; in the afternoon, the older people gave some good talks, and the whole occasion spoke well for Chestnut Grove.

I would like to know how many of the M. G. R. friends are interested in Sunday school work, and what they think of it.

Wild Rover, Vt., returns after many days, to say:

Does any one in the M. G. R. remember me? If not, I hope Miss Prudence will introduce me as "one of the used-to-be's." When I last called, it was from the north woods of Michigan; now I bring a spruce bough from the hills of Vermont. Does my nom de plume do me justice?

I think so, but now I have settled down, and will invite you all to call upon me next summer, and see if I have not shown artistic taste in the selection of a home. I will give you a description of it later, if permitted; at present I am a trifle timid among so many new faces, and as I have not seen much of The Blade lately, I am not exactly posted as to the privileges granted poor "us of the past class."

Hoping you will all enjoy a bountiful Thanksgiving, and keep in mind the reason why you celebrate this day, I will say good-day to one and all.

Your privileges remain the same, friend, and we shall be glad to have the description whenever you have time to write it. The suggestion given to Quien Sabe applies equally well to you, concerning the poem-study.

Next week, the reviews of the November poem study will be printed, and the one for December announced. Miss Prudence must again urge upon her young folks the necessity for writing in good season upon these studies. Two excellent reviews have already been received, and she hopes to have several more before "time" is called.

When the study for December appears, make a business of reading it over carefully once or twice a day for a week; then, as your ideas begin to formulate jot them down, and by the end of the second week you will be able to write your paper. After it is written, look it over a time or two, and you will doubtless see something that you can make better, either in construction, expression, or, possibly, in spelling. Correct and copy and send it. Many a good paper finds its way to the waste-basket because it arrived a week or so after the other articles on the same subject had been printed.

Never send a screed to a busy editor, with the request that he "correct all mistakes, as you dashed it off in a great hurry, and could do much better if you tried." Said editor will be very apt to let you "try" before he takes any notice of your communications.

The study for November, suggested by Alice Kent, Cal., is by John G. Saxe.

MISERERE.

"I think the pity of this earthly life
Is love:" So sighs a singer of the day,
Whose pensive strain my sympathetic lay
Sadly prolongs. Alas! the endless strife
Of love's sweet law with cold convention's rules;
The loving souls unloved; the perfect mate
After long years of yearning, found—too late!
The treason of false friends; the frown of fools;
The fear that baffles bliss in beauty's arms;
The weariness of absence; and the dread
Of lover—or of love—untimely dead!
Musing on these and all the direful harms
That hapless human hearts are doomed to prove,
I think the pity of this life is love.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For November,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kas.

1.—WHAT AM I?

"Master of human destinies am I.
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate;
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain, and uselessly implore.
I answer not, and I return no more."
W. P. E.

2.—HALF SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—One of David's mighty men.
2.—To smear.
3.—Part of a bolt.
4.—A Jewish month.
5.—A consonant. C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man who owned a quarter section of land, divided it among his three sons as follows: To A he gave 60 acres cut off by a straight line drawn from the northeast corner obliquely through the tract. The remaining 100 acres he divided equally between B and C by an east and west line. The question is to find where this line will run. H. P. S.

4.—REVERSIBLE NUMERICAL.

(What a young soldier could say with more truth than poetry.)
Four W's, four A's, three R's, and two E's,
Two S's and two I's it contains, if you please;
Now arrange these letters as I say,
So the sentence reads the same each way.
Deak.

5.—QUERY.

What churches are opened only once a year? Bonnie Burney.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"There is no wind but soweth seeds,
Of a more true and open life;
Which burst, unlooked for, into high-souled deeds,
With wayside beauty rife."
New England Girl.

Answers to Puzzles of Nov. 23.

1.—Patrick Henry.
2.—Stable, table, Abel.
3.—Five feet eight inches.
4.—Words forming hollow square: O, ate, Otto, etc., O.
5.—Les Halles is a market of Bruges, Belgium. This building has a famous belfry 353 feet high, possessing a chime of 48 bells, regarded as the finest in Europe.
6.—Colton wrote:
"Some read to think, these are rare; some to write, these are common; and some read to talk, and these form the great majority."

Chat.

W. P. E. takes the Banner again this month. A Faul second, Pauline third, and Court fourth.

W. P. E. and Kansas Boy give as the answer to the query in the column of the 16th. What are Travois? "The projections on the antlers of the stag."

Many puzzlers mistook the word "beard" in a recent Pl. for "bread."

Pauline: We are glad to have you find even a minute for us.

Solutions of W. P. E.'s arithmetical problem, used November 9, have been received from some of the best puzzlers, which, while agreeing with each other, do not agree with the answer given by the author. How is this, W. P. E.?

H. J.: Your answer to the problem of November 16 agreed exactly with that of the sender. Several other solutions were sent that only differed by a few cents.

The solutions to the problem of November 9 will be saved and credited as soon as W. P. E. is heard from.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., Kansas Boy, R. S. Walker, Court, R. V. R., Pauline, A. Faul, R. Davis, H. Joffe.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE INTELLIGENT HEN.

'Twas long ago—a year or so—
In a barnyard by the sea,

That an old hen lived whom you may know
By the name of Fiddle-dee-dee.
She scratched around in the sand all day,
For a lively old hen was she.

And then do you know, it happened this way,
In that barnyard by the sea;
A great wise owl came down one day,
And hooted at Fiddle-de-dee,
Just hooted at Fiddle-de-dee.
And he cried, "Hi! Hi! old hen, I say!
You're provincial, it seems to me!"

"Why, what do you mean?" cried the old red hen,
As mad as hops was she.
"Oh, I've been 'round among great men,
In the world where the great men be,
And none of them scratch with their claws like you,
They write with a quill like me."

Now very few people could get ahead
Of that old hen, Fiddle-de-dee.
She went and hunted the posy-bed
And returned in triumphant glee
And ever since then, that little red hen,
She writes with a jonquil pen, quill pen,
She writes with a jonquil pen.
—Carolyn Wells, in The Jingle Book.

HIS FIRST INDIAN.

Beulah Marie Dix.

"In Wakefield lives a jolly pinder,
In Wakefield all on a green,
In Wakefield all on a green——"
There, there, Damaris! Hushaby, hushaby! Go to sleep, like a good lass."

Damaris gurgled at Miles with a provokingly wide-awake crow. "I never saw such a bad baby," sighed the little boy. "Do go to sleep, honey.

'In Wakefield there lives a jolly pinder,—'"

"Oh, Miles," laughed Constance Hopkins, who, standing at the rude table, was scouring the biggest kettle, "you have sung that half a score of times. Is there no other song you know?"

"It is no time for the child to sleep now," interrupted Mistress Hopkins. "I'll wrap her up, and, since 'tis so mild a morning, you may take her forth into the air."

"O dear!" thought Miles, "I'm a man, not a nurse." He never considered that it was any kindness on his new guardians' part when, instead of putting him to heavy outdoor tasks, they set him to minding the baby and helping about the house. "Like a girl," Miles told himself, with an indignant sniff. It was not two weeks since he left the sick-house, and his legs were still a little uncertain, but he was sure he was fit to work again, or, at any rate, fit to run away and play with the other boys.

But he took the baby now and walked forth meekly, because he lived in some dread of Mistress Elizabeth Hopkins. She was a thin-lipped, energetic young woman, who mended Miles's clothes scrupulously, and, with equal conscientiousness, boxed his ears whenever he tracked dirt on her clean floors. Her sharp tongue, though, he feared more than her hands, for Mistress Hopkins scolded at everything and everybody; indeed, the only members of the household whom her words never troubled were Oceanus, who was so young he just blinked his eyes when she talked, and Master Hopkins, on whom people's fretting had as much effect as it would have had upon the great rock at the landing place.

After all, Miles was rather glad to get out into the air, away from the living room, where Mistress Hopkins was already chiding Constance. The morning was fair and warm, with no wind stirring, and the harbor sparkled invitingly, so, shouldering the unwelcome Damaris, he started happily to the shore.

But his contentment speedily had an end, for, not halfway to the landing, he was overtaken by Francis Billington, Jack Cooke, and Joe Rogers, who at once addressed him in disrespectful wise.

"Ho, Miles, that's brave work, tending a baby," jeered Francis.

"You meddle with your own matters," Miles replied sulkily.

"Come with us, Miles," Jack put in pacifically. "We're going along shore to the first brook——"

"We don't want a baby with us," Joe interrupted.

"You might stay with me, Jack," Miles pleaded, as the others turned away.

Jack, a freckled little fellow with merry eyes, dug the heel of his shoe into the dirt. "The other lads will be having sport," he said half-heartedly.

"Then go with them," cried Miles. "Only you were very fain to play with me on shipboard."

Even this last thrust failed; Jack ran after the others down the hill, and Miles, feeling cross and ill-treated, was left to himself.

'Twould look too much as if he were following his ungracious friends if he went on to the landing, so he turned back to Elder Brewster's house. There Priscilla Mullins, a girl orphaned by the winter's sickness, who, because she was eighteen, was classed by Miles as a woman, was sweeping the doorstone with a broom of birch twigs. She paused in the labor teasingly to throw him a kiss, and tell him his busy sister and the lads were cooking by the brookside.

Sure enough, in the level space between the base of the bluff on which the cottage stood and the cove, Miles found Dolly, and Dolly's poppet Priscilla, and Love, and Wrestling, and Solomon, and Trug, who was not admitted to Mistress Hopkins' house because his great paws dirtied her floor,—all busied in making delectable pies of mud.

But when Miles joined them, Love withdrew from the mud-pie game, and wished to play at holding a council, such as his father and all the men were holding that morning in the Common House to regulate the military affairs of the colony. Dolly insisted that she should be allowed to come to the council too, for all Love urged that women never were invited thither, and the argument was growing bitter, when an unwonted tumult in the village street drew Miles's attention. A confused sort of calling and shrill shouting it seemed, that made his heart quicken between curiosity and alarm; so, snatching up Damaris, he scaled the bluff, while the rest of the children scrambled close behind him.

On the doorstone Mistress Brewster and Priscilla were gazing in silent wonder toward the street, and, looking thither too, Miles saw a man stalk past to the landing, very deliberately, as if he knew the place and held he had the right to come there. It was no one of the settlers, though, but a great, half-naked fellow with a coppery face—an Indian.

Dolly and Wrestling clutched Mistress Brewster's skirts, the little boy fairly crying, and Miles himself, it must be owned, held Damaris fast and drew a step nearer the doorstone. But the next moment he noted the Indian carried for weapons only a bow and two arrows, with which he could not kill all the settlement, and, moreover, at his heels tagged venturously Giles Hopkins and several of the other boys, and even Goodwife Billington, very clamorous, and the Governor's serving maid.

So Miles, not to be outdone by a petticoat, swaggered into the roadway and joined himself to the little group of curious folk, who, always ready to flee if he should turn on them, followed close at the savage's heels, down the steep hill, past Peter Brown's cottage, even to the door of the Common House.

The noise in the street had already disturbed the men at their conference, and they came flocking forth at the door, the Governor, the Elder, and the Captain, with a score of other stout fighters crowding behind them. But the Indian, never a whit abashed, strode boldly up to them, would even have pressed into the house, had not their ranks barred his passage. Nothing chilled, he halted, and, stretching forth his hands, spoke in a guttural tone: "Welcome."

"Do Indians talk English?" Miles whispered to Giles, who stood beside him. "Hush, hush, Damaris! The black man won't hurt you."

"As if he knew the place and held he had the right to come there."
—From "Soldier Rigdale."

But Damaris, quite unconvinced, clutched Miles tightly round the neck and went on crying lustily, till at last Goodwife Billington seized him by the collar. "Thou good-for-naught lad!" she scolded. "Wilt thou kill the poor babe? Take her back to the house, thou runagate! Ay, ay, let her scream herself ill, so thou mayest gape and gaze. I would I had the up-bringing of thee!"

Some people besides himself liked to gape and gaze, Miles thought, but, without reply, he gathered the wailing Damaris into his arms and trudged slowly up the hill. There, by the Governor's house, it chanced he met with Francis and Jack and Joe, who, scenting something unusual in the village, had hastened back through the fields. "What is it has happened, Miles?" cried Joe.

Miles, glancing over his shoulder, saw with unkind satisfaction that the men had taken the savage into the Common House, out of sight. "'Twas naught," he said airily. "Just a great Indian came into town."

"Did you see him?" urged Francis. "Tell us about it."

"Humph! You've no wish to talk to me when I'm tending a baby," sniffed Miles, and trudged on to Master Hopkins's house, so elate at his triumph that he forgot to be angry with Damaris for dragging him away from the sport.

Your:::
Trip to Paris
has not yet reverted from a possibility to an impossibility.
Many energetic agents can earn enough money this Winter to pay for a trip abroad by securing subscriptions to
The Ladies' Home Journal
AND
The Saturday Evening Post
and perhaps a good deal more.
At the end of the season (April 15th) we are going to divide $18,000 among 764 of our best agents.
This is in *addition* to liberal commissions on all subscriptions, and special rebates for large clubs.
The best agent will get $1,000, the next best will get $750, and so on.
Don't let 764 people outstrip you. But, if you should, the pay will be ample for all the work you do for us.
Write for particulars.
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from Fifth Page.

appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney general and an auditor. The seat of the government was fixed at Bacolod. The military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and he may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public civil questions, and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government.

"The advisory council consists of eight members, elected by the people, within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding general.

"The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

"(1.) A voter must be a male citizen of the island of Negros. (2.) Of the age of 21 years. (3) He shall be able to speak, read and write the English, Spanish or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth $500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of $1,000. (4) He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register. (5) He must register at a time fixed by law before voting. (6) Prior to such registration, he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government. Provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

"The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is final, if not disapproved by the military governor of the Philippines.

"The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney general, and the auditor.

"The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.

"Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

"The burden of government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenues, and will control postal matters and Philippine inter-island trade and commerce.

"The military governor, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specifically provided for, and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

"The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain and our flag floats over that territory. On August 10, 1899, Brigadier General J. C. Bates, United States volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit here with. By Article I, the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

"The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed, and the sultan agrees to cooperate heartily with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on with any port of the Philippine islands, and under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited and undutiable. The United States will give full protection to the sultan in case any of the foreign nations should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo, or any other island of the Jolo archipelago, to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan. Salaries for the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands have agreed upon the amount of $760 monthly.

"Article X. provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the President, and to future modifications by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the Congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these facts to the Congress for its information and action.

"Everything indicates that, with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course, under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have ne er before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the commission, and of the admiral and the major general commanding the department of the Pacific, to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government, have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

"The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them, we leave them at once to anarchy, and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to sieze them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay, instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past.

"The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands, and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and of defending them against any foreign power with which they choose to quarrel In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war, and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leaders of the hour.

"It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments, essentially popular in their form, as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and to facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

"Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority, vested in me by the constitution and the statutes, to hold up the sovereignty of the United States in the different islands, and in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided, to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

"No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people, whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction, feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores."

HAWAII.

The President urges Congress establish a form of government for Hawaii. He enumerates some of the embarrassments which have arisen, as follows:

"For example, the Hawaiian republic was divested of all title to the public lands in the islands, and is not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homestead sites, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the purchaser, lessee, or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law or by his particular agreement of entry.

"Questions of doubt and difficulty have also arisen with reference to the collection of tonnage tax on vessels coming from Hawaiian ports; with reference to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance and exit therefrom; as to patents and copyrights; as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the island and of the federal government."

ALASKA AND PORTO RICO.

A similar plea is made for Alaska. The laws are inadequate for the large population which has rushed in as a result of the discovery of gold. The President says:

"Following the precedent established in the year 1805, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory, then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor, and to establish, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, a legislative council, having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the Congress, if in session, then by the President. In this manner, a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary, and other such purposes, could be speedily provided.

"I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of that territory. It is probable that the area is too vast, and the population too scattered and transitory, to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body; but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

"I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico.

"The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers, who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production, and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters, which probably require very little or no change. So that, with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency.

"The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish federal courts and federal jurisdiction in the island, as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice, there are the subjects of the public lands; the control and improvement of rivers and harbors; the control of the waters and streams not navigable, which, under the Spanish law, belonged to the crown of Spain, and have, by the treaty of cession, passed to the United States; the immigration of people from foreign countries; the importation of contract labor; the imposition and collection of internal revenue; the application of the navigation laws; the regulation of the current money; the establishment of post-offices and post roads; the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise imported from the island into the United States; the establishment of ports of entry and delivery; the regulation of patents and copyrights; these, with various other subjects which rest entirely within the power of the Congress, call for careful consideration and immediate action.

"It must be borne in mind that, since the cession, Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba, without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and to give her products free access to our markets.

"For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment of a President, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require; and that, for legislative purposes, upon subjects of a local nature not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the President, their acts to be subject to the approval of congress or the President, prior to going into effect. To municipalities and other local sub-divisions I recommend that the principle of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government, and to learn, by practical experience, the duties and requirements of a self-contained, self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether their training and experience are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government; but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

"The fundamental requirement for these people, as for all people, is education. The free school-house is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods, care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly, and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions, founded upon commonsense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to them, in a peculiarly effective manner, the blessings of free government."

The message concludes as follows:

"Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensitive of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
"Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899."

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE MAINE WRECK.

New York,, Nov. 29.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Secretary Long and Maj.-Gen. Brooke, military governor of Cuba, disagree as to whether the army or the navy should remove the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

Secretary Long, when told that Gen. Brooke regards the wreck as a menace to navigation, and advocates its removal, said:

"The navy department has nothing to do with removing the wreck. It is purely a military matter, and should be done by the army engineers. If Gen. Brooke wants it removed, I do not suppose there will be any objection."

At the war department it was said no advices had been received from Gen. Brooke regarding the Maine. He is in favor of removing the debris and recovering the bodies of the hundred or more dead sailors by building a huge caisson around the wreck. After the recovery of the bodies, Gen. Brooke would either destroy the Maine or raise and tow it to some spot where it could be visited by sightseers.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee claims there are yet in the Maine more bodies than are buried in the cemetery at Havana. He favors taking out these bodies and then destroying the wreck.

Stopping His Mail.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.—The postoffice department has issued an order to the postmaster at Cincinnati to stop the delivery of mail addressed to the American Patent Agency, to O. J. Bailey, proprietor or manager, or to Bailey individually. Mr. Bailey, the proprietor of the American Patent Agency, has had two trials in the United States court on an indictment charging fraudulent use of the mails in his business. In both trials the jury disagreed. The allegation was that he obtained money from inventors for promised services, which were never rendered.

Must Go to Prison.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1.—After a legal battle in the United States courts covering a period of over two years, Joseph Wilkins, of Washington, D. C., and Howard Butler, of this city, were to-day sent to prison to serve sentences imposed upon them for having violated the law regarding the sale of oleomargarine. Wilkins was recently sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of $1,500, and Butler to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

WILL AGUINALDO SURRENDER?

New York, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

Aguinaldo's mother says she desires nothing but peace. She is glad from the bottom of her heart that the insurrection is near an end. She adds that the women of the official families are suffering fearful privations and hardships. She declares she does not know Aguinaldo's present whereabouts nor his ultimate destination.

Insurgents Disorganized.

Manila, Dec. 5.—1:20 p. m.—Gen. Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutuan, Island of Panay, his lines extending thirty-five miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated.

It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are also being used for this purpose. Gen. Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

BAYONBONG SURRENDERED.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Gen. Otis informed the war department to-day of the surrender of Bayonbong in the following dispatch:

"Manila, Dec. 2.—A report has been received that Bayonbong, with the province of Nueva Viscaya, surrendered on November 28th to Lieut. Monroe, of the Fourth cavalry, who commanded the advance scouts on the Carrangalan train, consisting of 50 men of the Fourth cavalry and three native scouts. Insurgent Gen. Canon surrendered his entire force, numbering 800 men, armed with Mausers, and a number of officers. Seventy Spanish and two American prisoners were secured, and probably considerable insurgent property."

Manila, Dec. 2., 6 p. m.—The capture by Lieutenant Munro and 50 men of the Fourth cavalry of the Filipino General Conon, with 800 officers and men, with rifles, several American and 70 Spanish prisoners, at Bayambong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, was a successful bluff. Lieutenant Munro tapped the rebel wire, telegraphed to Conon that he was advancing with a large force, and demanded his surrender. After negotiations, Conon consented to capitulate to a "superior force," whereupon Lieutenant Munro telegraphed that he would enter the town with a small guard and receive the garrison's surrender. He captured the whole Filipino force and secured their arms, the rebels supposing Munro had an army behind him.

ZAMBOANGA OCCUPIED.

Manila, Dec. 1.—The steamer Salvador, from Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, arrived here, brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Very, of the United States gunboat Castine. The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago, and for the last seven months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and the lack of food resulting from the island's blockade set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination on November 15 of Calixto, a firebrand and the real leader of the revolution, by Midel, mayor of the town of Tetuan. Midel, under a pretext, secured Calixto's presence in Tetuan, and where the mayor's guards were stationed the latter fired a volley, killing Calixto instantly.

Midel at once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga. Commander Very asked that Datto Mandi, with 500 of his followers, stationed on a neighboring island, come to Zamboanga.

The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the insurgents offering no resistance and evacuating the town. The Castine was saluted with 21 guns, and Commander Very landed a hundred blue jackets and took possession of the town and fortifications. Datto Mandi's followers arrived in the afternoon.

Commander Very despatched the gunboat Manila on November 15 to Jolo to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third regiment, under Captain Nichols, arrived on November 17, and two more companies followed them shortly. Mandi's followers then returned home.

Alvarez sought to arrange for a surrender of the arms and artillery pieces. On the afternoon of November 20, Midel called a meeting of the local chiefs, who formally deposed Alvarez as leader of the revolutionists in the island and elected Midel president of the insular government.

Commander Very offered an apparent reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and the followers, Alvarez signing a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader on November 22 at a point on the coast near the rebel town of Mercedes. Alvarez delivered thirteen Nordenfeldts and Maxims, with ammunition, which were stored on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxims were delivered to the army in Zamboanga, as were also over 200 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into the possession of the revolutionists from six Spanish gunboats bought by the army from Spain which the revolutionists looted before the Americans could get possession of.

Aguinaldo's Mother.

Manila, Dec. 1., 12:50 a. m.—Aguinaldo's mother has arrived here and has been given shelter by Senor Legardo, a prominent Amigo, who was secretary of the treasury before the outbreak, and who resigned when it came. It seems that Buencamino's party took refuge in a bandit village, which had offered Aguinaldo an asylum, intending to sell him out to the Americans. The bandits assassinated half of Buencamino's guard and proposed to keep Aguinaldo's mother for ransom.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING.

ONE MILLION CURED CASES.

You Can Be Cured Whether You Believe in Christian Science or Not.

Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Most of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply indisputable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. As a C. S. healer my many marvelous cures have startled the world. During the past 13 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Christian Science or not. You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hindrance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Room 8 Fairbanks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S SON.

Washington, Nov. 29.—J. P. V. Gridley, a son of the late Captain Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, was to-day designated for appointment as a lieutenant in the marine corps by President McKinley. Young Gridley is too old to enter Annapolis, and the only opening for him in the navy lay in an appointment to the marine corps, but he lacked the necessary education, and, worse than all, the money for study. The boy was too modest to tell anyone of his situation but Admiral Dewey, who loved his father, suspected it and decided to act. He determined to pay the boy's expenses while studying for the lieutenancy.

This morning he met Young Gridley at the White House and presented him to the President. Admiral Dewey started to explain the situation, when the President interrupted, and said: "You and I, Admiral, will pay his expenses in preparing for the examination. If he fails in the first examination, I will give him another chance; but I am sure he will be ready when the time comes."

As Admiral Dewey and the young man were descending the White House steps the admiral was saying to the son of his old comrade. "Now you keep an account of your expenses and let me know what they are." At the foot of the steps the admiral ran into a group of newspaper men. "I shall be glad to give you an item, this morning," said the admiral. "The president has just agreed to designate this young man, a son of Captain Gridley, for examination for a lieutenancy in the marine corps. But he has no money with which to prepare himself for the examination," he continued. "However, the President and I are going to attend to that," he added, looking at the son of his old friend with a suspicious moisture in his eyes. "Now," said the admiral, as he turned away, "let the people of the country know what sort of a president they have."

Mr. Gridley's mother, the widow of the gallant commander of the Olympia, is living at Erie, Pa. She is drawing a pension of $30 a month, which her friends in congress will seek to have increased by special act during the approaching session.

SECRETARY ROOT'S REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Nothing has shaken up the dry bones of the war department to such an extent for a generation as the report of the secretary. He has apparently cut loose entirely from bureaucratic influences, and in the opinion of public men here, his report is the most original, far-reaching and independent of any yet presented by a cabinet officer during this administration. He has attacked red tape methods in the department with a sharp knife, and, in the face of the adjutant general's report to the contrary, urged the adoption of the system of rotation in the staff offices, thus preventing the growth of dry rot methods, giving officers generally a knowledge of staff requirements, and preventing the use of red tape methods, which the war commission found to be the real cause for the mistakes of the war department during the early days of the fight with Spain.

The secretary's recommendations in this regard is directly in line with that proposed last winter by Senator Proctor, who is himself an ex-secretary of war. The influence of the present staff will be cast solidly against the secretary, and this question is likely to be provocative of the most bitter fight in the coming session of congress. There are men in some of the staff bureaus who have not been in the command of troops during the last twenty years, and yet they would be advanced to high command in the staff by a mere seniority, whereas the secretary proposes to inject a constant stream of new blood from the line into these bureaus. This system is already in operation in the navy, which some time ago was cursed with the same troubles from which the war department has suffered, and even with the short tenure of office there is still more of a bureaucracy in the navy than is pleasant to contemplate. The fight in the navy over the personnel bill will be nothing compared to that which soon will culminate in the army over Secretary Root's proposition for a rotation in the staff appointments.

THE WAR REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Dealing as it does with large questions of insular policy, of army reorganization, of the future of Cuba and the campaign in the Philippines, the first annual report of Secretary Root, just made public, is of exceptional interest.

The secretary deals at great length with the problem of insular government. He recalls the fact that the treaty of Paris places in Congress alone the determination of the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories ceded to the United States. He argues that this limitation completely deprives these people of the right to have the islands treated as states, or as territory previously acquired has been treated, or even to assert a legal right under the provisions of the constitution, which was established for the people of the United States themselves. Nevertheless, he assumes that the intention is to give them, to the greatest possible extent, individual freedom, self-government in accordance with their capacity, just and equal laws, an opportunity for education, for profitable industry and for development and civilization. He takes up Porto Rico first, as presenting the simplest problem, and after discussing the present conditions there, emphasizing the ignorance of the people of any modern system of government, he holds that they should be provided with the kind of administration to which we have been accustomed, with just as much participation on their part as possible without enabling their inexperience to make it ineffective, and with opportunity for them to increase their capacity for government. The secretary lays stress upon past failures because of the refusal of a defeated minority to participate further in government, which he says is precisely the cause of the continual revolutions in the West Indies and Central America, and marks a rudimentary stage of political development.

Concerning Cuba the report says the control which we are exercising in trust for the people of Cuba should not, and of course will not be, continued any longer than is necessary to enable the people to establish a suitable government to which the control shall be transferred, which shall really represent the people of Cuba and be able to maintain order and discharge international obligations. That government, when established, must solve for Cuba the problems we will solve as to Porto Rico. The conduct of the Cuban people is said to be admirable. There have been agitators, but the substantial body of educated Cubans have shown themselves to be patriotic, appreciative and helpful, while the great body of uneducated Cubans have been patient and law-abiding. It is pointed out that the inability of two-thirds of the people to read and write, their lack of experience in government and the factional feeling left by bloody conflicts make it necessary to proceed somewhat slowly in the formation of a government. It is said that by the termination of the year allowed by treaty for the Spanish people to elect whether to become Cubans or remain Spaniards, it will be for the first time possible to determine who are Cuban citizens, entitled to take part in the government. By that date—April 11 next—the census will have been completed and we shall be ready to provide for municipal elections, placing local self government in the hands of the citizens, and these local governments will form a representative convention to frame a constitution and provide for a general government of the island, to which the United States will surrender the reins of government.

Extended statement as to government in the Philippines is waived, because of the full report which will be presented by the Philippine commission.

VICTORY AT MODDER RIVER.

London, Dec. 4.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch, dated Wednesday, November 29, morning, from its correspondent at Modder River camp:

"The severest engagement our column has yet had, and probably the severest of the whole campaign, was fought yesterday on the banks of the Modder river. The battle was waged fiercely for nearly fourteen hours.

"The enemy occupied a strongly entrenched position, their front extending five miles along the bank of the stream. They were well supplied with artillery, and fought desperately.

"Our force consisted of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the First battalion of the Scots Guards, the Third battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the First battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry (the King's Own), a part of the First battalion of the loyal North Lancashire regiment, the North Lancers, the Mounted Infantry, three batteries of field artillery and the First battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's).

"The latter reinforced us from Gen. Wauchope's brigade, and arrived just in time for the fight. The battle started at daybreak, our guns shelling the Boers' left. The enemy replied with artillery, Hotchkiss and Maxims, and the artillery duel lasted some hours. Then there was a brief lull in the enemy's operations, of which the general immediately took advantage. Our infantry advanced across the plain toward the river in two brigades. The guards, on the right, were met by an awful hail of bullets from the enemy's sharpshooters, posted close to the river on the opposite bank. Ours had no cover whatever, and was simply mowed down. It semed impossible to live through the terrible fire, but the brave fellows did not retreat an inch. The Boer fire was horribly accurate, and they must have numbered at least 10,000.

"The Scots Guards advanced 600 yards before they were fired on. Then they had to lie down to escape the deadly fusilade, which lasted, without intermission, throughout the day.

"The Highlanders made several attempts to force a passage of the river, but they were exposed to such a murderous enfilading fire that they had to retire after they had suffered terribly.

"Subsequently, a party of the guards got over and held their own for hours against a vastly superior force.

"The general opinion of the staff is that there had never been such a sustained fire in the annals of the British army as that which our troops had to face yesterday. Our men fell in dozens while trying to rush the bridge.

"Among the many heroic deeds, one of the most conspicuous was that of Lieut.-Col. Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards; Capt. Sellpein, of the Queensland contingent, and a dozen members of the Coldstream Guards, who jumped into the river and swam nearly to the other side, in the face of steady fire, but who were forced to retire, and, joining hands, swam back, two of their number being nearly drowned in the retreat.

"The British guns kept up a heavy fire all day, and fearful havoc was wrought on the Boer positions, the enemy being forced to fly from their entrenchments. Night put an end to the terrible bloodshed. The infantry brigade was dreadfully cut up.

"The Boers retreated at night, taking their guns with them, and we are now occupying their positions. The enemy's loss was tremendous."

The fact that the DeBeer's mines foundry is casting shells while the garrison seldom replies to the Boers artillery is said to point to a scarcity of ammunition at Kimberley, partially accounting for General Metheun's haste.

The latest advices from Ladysmith, dated Saturday, November 25, say the shelling of that place was continued.

It also appears that General Schalkburger, commanding the Boers, sent a message suggesting that all the wounded be sent to a neutral camp, and that General White peremptorily refused, when, it is added, the Boers deliberately shelled the hospital.

All accounts agree that the Boer shells were much more damaging than previously. A number of civilians and police were killed or wounded, while the Liverpool and Gloucester battalions lost eleven men November 24.

The siege of Ladysmith was then growing stronger. The Boers were estimated to number from 10,000 to 10,000 men. The health of the British garrison was good.

The Boer force at Colenso is estimated to be 15,000 men, with 15 guns.

A local farmer arrested by the Boers and released November 29, has arrived at Estcourt. He says Gen. Joubert personally commands the Colenso force.

British Crossed the River.

London, Dec. 4.—The later details received from Modder River seem to show that even the desperate courage the attacking force displayed all day long (November 28) failed to drive the Boers from their strong entrenchments, and night fell on an undecided battle. But, apparently, during the course of the night, General Cronje, commanding the Boers, who are said to have numbered 11,000 men, decided that the struggle was hopeless, for the British found the town and surrounding positions evacuated when daylight broke, and the whole British army crossed the river and encamped on the Boer positions. The experts here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Kimberley's needs must be very pressing to induce General Metheun to expose the whole of his command to the Boer marksmen snugly entrenched in a semi-circular position. So deadly was the fire zone that the Scot's Guard were compelled to leave their Maxim guns behind when they were forced to seek less exposed ground. It was only after dusk that a portion of the British troops succeeded in crossing the river by a milldam on the extreme left. When night fell the Boer artillery fire was still as vigorous as in the morning but the Boer's retirement in the night saved the situation for the British. The exhausted condition of the British troops precluded the possibility of a pursuit of the enemy.

The conclusion of the correspondents that the Boers must have suffered heavily must be confirmed from official sources before it is accepted as fact. In any case the Boers retired without any sign of disorder carrying off their guns and equipment. Thus General Cronje's force is still intact. The fact that General Metheun and Colonel Kekewich are now in communication may cause a reconsideration of the Boer commander's plan to give the settlement at Spytontein where he might be simultaneously attacked by both British forces.

It is reported that Modder River bridge has been repaired, and that the British resumed their march towards Kimberley to-day.

British Lost 823.

New York, Dec. 5.—A despatch to the Herald from Pietermaritzburg says:

News from Ladysmith is beginning to come in more freely. The latest despatches state that from the beginning of the investment up to last Saturday (November 25) there were 823 killed and wounded, including both military and civilians.

The Boers shell the town from all sides, their favorite time for opening being at midnight.

One Day of Hell.

London, Dec. 5.—Julian Ralph, describing in the Daily Mail, this morning, the battle at Modder River, says:

"I can testify that the British never once saw the enemy, yet they were not able to raise hand or foot without being riddled.

"Despite all this, however, the day belonged to the artillery. The infantry never advanced two paces during this day of hell. The shells of our twenty guns were accurately planted in the enemy's trenches and broke the heart of the Boers, for after dark they all retreated."

THE FEMALE CRUSOE

How She Is Rescued From a Sad and Solitary Life.

The prominent feature of the life of Defoe's hero, Robinson Crusoe, was its loneliness, its utter solitude. He was cut off from all contact with his fellows, condemned to live in a friendless solitude, unbroken by the sound of human speech or human laughter. It isn't distance and desert islands that make Crusoes. It is the solitariness of a life cut off from active participation in home duties and social pleasures; and it is this condition which makes the name Crusoe the fittest term to express the isolation and loneliness of many a woman's life.

A woman condemned to this foreign existence is like some soaring song bird,

which, broken-winged by fate's cruel shaft, has henceforth to creep through life, hugging the dull, cold earth when it should be soaring to the sun and singing at Heaven's gates. In how many a home the wife creeps about like a wounded bird. She used to be so full of merriment. The song on her lips told her whereabouts as she flitted, bird like, from chamber to chamber, caring for the home nest. Now she rarely smiles. She never sings. She has dropped out of society, given up her church work, and become almost as much of a recluse as if she were the solitary tenant of some far-off island.

The Work of Rescue.

It is a fact that tens of thousands of women are cut off from a full share in life's duties and pleasures by diseases peculiar to their sex. But over against that fact is to be set the other fact that thousands of such women are being rescued from their miserable condition and reinstated in the full enjoyment of all of life's duties and privileges by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Women do not sufficiently realize that the general health depends upon the local health of the delicate womanly organs. They "doctor" for nervousness, headache, backache, and all sorts of aches, and entirely neglect the root of the trouble—female weakness, inflammation, ulceration, or some enfeebling drain. The common expression of women made well by the use of "Favorite Prescription," is: "It made a new woman of me," and this expression does not exaggerate the great results that follow the cure of feminine disorders by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

"I took your medicine six months and now I feel like a new person," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., W. Va. "Have no backache, no headache, no pain anywhere. I took seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and seven bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I can't speak highly enough of your medicine, for it has done me so much good. I don't feel tired as I used to, nor sick. I feel well and think there is no medicine equal to Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

How It Feels to Be a New Woman.

"No backache, no headache, no pain anywhere." Can any other words better summarize the results of a perfect cure. It will pay every woman not only to read these testimonials to the wonderful curative power of "Favorite Prescription," but to study them closely, and read between the lines the story of happiness which follows emancipation from the bondage of disease.

"I was a great sufferer two years ago with female trouble and I wrote to you for advice," says Mrs. Mattie Hays, of Tribulation, McDonald Co., Missouri. "You outlined a course of treatment for me. I followed your directions, and now feel like a different person. I never expected to hear from you when I wrote to you. In three days after I commenced taking your medicines I began to feel better. I took twenty dollars' worth of the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I bought it five dollars' worth at a time, and also four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I would not take one thousand dollars for the good the medicine has done me. I can't praise it enough. I wish all who suffer with such troubles would give Dr. Pierce's medicines a fair trial. I can work all day—doing anything, walk where I please, and feel good. Many thanks to you for your kind advice."

It is natural that the testimonials should dwell mostly on relief from pain. Pain has been the galling fetter which emphasized the bondage of disease. The relief that comes when the fetter is removed is the uppermost feeling of most women. But not infrequently after a lapse of two or three years women write again to dwell on the fact that they have been perfectly cured and have stayed cured. Then they often tell of the gain in physical appearance, of the plump form, the rounded cheeks, the bright eyes, which have come back with the perfect restoration of the womanly health.

"In October, 1899, I gave birth to a baby and the treatment I received at the hands of the midwife left me with falling of the uterus," writes Mrs. Cordelia Henson, of Coalton, Boyd, Co., Ky. "I had no health to speak of for three years. I had another baby, which was the third child. My health began to fail entirely, and I had three miscarriages, so that I found myself completely worn out. I had so many pains and aches my life was a burden to me, and also to all the family, for I was nervous and cross and I could not sleep. Just after my last miscarriage (in 1896), I was taken with a severe pain in left side. Had four doctors come to see me, but at last I found I was slowly dying. The doctors said I had liver, lung and uterine trouble. I was in bed for months and when I did get up I was a sight to behold. I looked like a corpse walking about. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription,' and 'Pellets,' and ever since then I have been a well woman. I have suffered all a woman could suffer at my monthly period until since I began the use of Dr. Pierce's medicines, but now I can say I have no pain. The dark circles around my eyes are going away and I feel better in every way. My cheeks are red and my face is white, but before it was as yellow as saffron."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. It does this by curing the causes of womanly weakness and sickness. It acts as a perfect regulator of the periods. It dries the drains which undermine the strength. It heals the inflamed and ulcerated organs and cures female weakness. It strengthens the entire nervous system by its nerve-nourishing ingredients, restores the appetite and brings refreshing sleep. It prepares the wife for motherhood, gives her robust health, and makes the baby's advent practically painless. It increases the nutritive secretions so that the mother is able to nurse and nourish her child with comfort and content.

"Favorite Prescription" is absolutely free from alcohol, and contains neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

The Flag of Distress.

The cast-away on a desert island hoists a white flag as a signal for relief. The white flag which calls Dr. Pierce to the relief of suffering women is a sheet of paper telling the plain story of disease in absolute confidence to Dr. Pierce, who invites all women suffering from chronic forms of disease to consult him by letter, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Women who understand the advantage of the advice of a specialist in the treatment and cure of diseases peculiarly feminine, will appreciate the liberality of this gratuitous offer. It puts at the disposal of sick women the skill gained in more than thirty years of practice; the insight into female disorders gained in the treatment and cure of more than half a million women; and the benefits of the co-operation in their treatment of Dr. Pierce's associate staff of nearly a score of physicians, each man a specialist in the treatment and cure of some especial form of disease.

There is no similar offer of free consultation by letter which has behind it so great an institution as the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, to which Dr. Pierce is chief consulting physician and surgeon, assisted by a staff of nearly a score of eminent specialists.

For this reason this offer of free consultation by letter should not be confounded with those offers of "free medical advice," put out by men or women who are not physicians, and therefore utterly unqualified to treat disease. True, they can give free advice on medicine, as they could give it on questions of law or any other subject. But the advice is worthless, coming from persons ignorant of the principles and practice of medicine. An undertaker could give "medical advice," but it would be as an undertaker, not as a doctor. A great deal of so-called "free medical advice" is as suspicious as an undertaker's would be. If you write for medical advice to man or woman be sure first of all that you are writing to a doctor, trained by experience and licensed by law to practice the profession of healing.

If you ask your dealer for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription don't be put off with a substitute. Buy medicine as you buy flour. Don't be put off with an inferior grade which won't do the work required. "Favorite Prescription" cures. A cure can't be expected of an imitation.

That 21 Cents

will buy a handkerchief or a toothbrush, a few candies or a bit of ribbon. Twenty-one cents will also buy 21 one-cent stamps which will pay postage on a book which can't be bought, because it's not for sale. This great book, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, contains 1,008 large pages and over 700 illustrations. It is invaluable to women, single or married, and its possession has saved many a woman from serious sickness. The book in paper cover is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. In durable cloth binding the book is mailed for 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG PHILADELPHIA FIRE

Philadelphia, No. 29.—An electric spark in the basement of Partridge & Richardson's big department store, Nos. 15 to 29 North Eighth street, caused a fire this morning that in less than four hours laid in aches nearly an entire block of business houses and caused an estimated loss of over $3,000,000. The heaviest losers are J. B. Lippincott & Co., book publishers, 716 to 720 Filbert street, whose big six-story brick building containing rare and valuable plates and machinery was completely gutted, involving a loss estimated by a member of the firm at $2,000,000. The next heaviest loser was Partridge & Richardson, extending south on Eighth street from Filbert, a distance of about 125 feet and with a depth of 100 feet. Their loss on building and contents is estimated at $600,000.

Lit Brothers, whose department store adjoins the Lippincott building, estimate their loss at $400,000.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—Later and more conservative estimates on the fire to-day place the loss at slightly over $2,000,000. Lippincott's loss is reduced to $1,250,000 by the recovery of many of the valuable plates, including those of the American edition of the encyclopoedia Brittanica.

Strawbridge and Clothier suffered more severely than was at first supposed. Quantities of valuable material were destroyed by fire and much more was ruined by smoke. The loss at this store is now estimated at $50,000.

Losses as revised by members of the various firms affected are as follows: Partridge & Richardson, $500,000; Lit Brothers, $75,000; Conway Brothers, owners of Bailey's five and ten cent store, $50,000; P. J. Hallahan, shoes, $5,000; P. T. Hallahan, shoes, $2,500; Mosebach & Sons, $2,500, smaller losses combined, $70,000.

It is now estimated that over 4,000 employes have been thrown out of work as a result of the fire.

Wages Restored.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Elgin National Watch company yesterday gave notice of a restoration of the wages of 1892. The advance was unsolicited. The company employs 2,400 men.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The opening of the Fifty-sixth Congress at noon to-day attracted that widespread attention which always attaches to the annual assembling of the national lawmakers. There was added interest in the event this year, for the many far reaching questions awaiting consideration gave unusual importance to the return of Congress. Aside from this the Roberts case introduced a phase which produced something outside the ordinary incidents of opening day.

After the invocation the reading clerk began calling the roll and a minute later the buzz had recommenced making a noisy background for the staccato notes of the clerk as he called out the names.

Mr. Roberts sat listening intently for his name and when it was called he responded "Here" in a loud voice. But he looked nervous and ill at ease. There were no demonstrations during the roll call. When it was concluded Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names, a quorum. "The next thing in order," announced the clerk, "is the election of speaker."

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, offered a resolution which was adopted viva voce providing that the House proceed to the election of a speaker for the 56th Congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson, of Iowa. The mention of the

RICHARDSON, OF TENNESSEE,
Democratic Leader in Congress.

name of General Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the Republican side. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the Democratic side. Mr. Ridgley, of Kansas, nominated John C. Bell, of Colorado, as the Populist candidate and Mr. Wilson, of Idaho, placed Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada in nomination as the candidate of the silver party. Each party having put forward its candidate by the direction of the clerk the roll was called, and each member voted for the candidate of his political affiliation.

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, and Mr. Carmack, of Tennsee, were appointed tellers.

Mr. Newlands, himself a candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson. The roll call resulted: Henderson 177, Richardson 153, Bell 4, and Newlands 2. The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson amid great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby, and after a short wait the doors of the main portal of the house swung open, and Gen. Henderson entered upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the two other members of the committee. When the new speaker ascended the rostrum, Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech, introduced him, and in response to the hearty cheers, he addressed the house as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—The voice of this house has called me to grave repsonsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do his best.

"The approval of the country; the approval of one's conscience; the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines of thought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our government, but no speaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this house.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here, encourages me to believe that such imperfections as I may have have been modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the house in point of service, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the speaker. The speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to the members by states. As the names of the states were called, they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen, and there, with raised hands, were sworn in by the speaker.

When the name of Brigham H. Roberts was reached in the house roll call the Utah member-elect proceeded alone to the area in front of the speaker's desk and awaited the administration of the oath. At the same time Representative Tayler, of Ohio, secured recognition and, amid breathless interest, protested against the swearing in of Roberts, on the ground of his being a polygamist and not a properly naturalized American citizen. Mr. Tayler spoke calmly and dispassionately. Mr. Roberts stood gazing intently at him, and not once moved a muscle throughout the protest. Representative McRae, of Arkansas, followed with a protest from the Democratic side, saying this issue was one involving the sacredness of the American home, a sentiment that brought an outburst of applause.

Speaker Henderson then addressed Roberts, saying: "Will the gentleman stand aside until the roll call is completed?"

Mr. Roberts assented with the statement that in so doing he waived none of his rights

"I can assure the gentleman," answered the speaker, "that he waives none of his rights by this course." Mr. Roberts then resumed his seat and the roll call proceeded.

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the consideration of the resolution should go over until to-morrow after the reading of the President's message. The swearing of the remaining members was then concluded. The officers of the house, Clerk McDowell of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-Arms Casen of Wisconsin, Doorkeeper Glenn of New York and Postmaster McElroy of Ohio, were elected. The usual resolutions to inform the President and the senate that the house was organized were adopted. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Payne of New York, Cannon of Illinois and Richardson of Tennessee, was appointed to wait on the President with a similar committee from the senate.

In the shadow of recent death, the Senate convened at noon to-day in its first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Promptly at 12 o'clock noon Mr. Frye, of Maine, president pro tem., called the Senate to order. The blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a beautiful and touching reference to the death of Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) was the first member to be recognized by the chair. He presented, on behalf of Mr. Mallory (Fla.), who was detained from the session by illness, the credentials of Senator-elect Taliaferro, of Florida. They were filed.

Mr. Penrose (Pa.) presented the credentials of Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed Senator from Pennsylvania by the governor.

On motion of Mr. Cockerell (Mo.) the credentials of Mr. Quay were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. In this connection Mr. Chandler (N. H.) offered a resolution that Senator Quay be admitted as a Senator from Pennsylvania. This resolution also went to the committee on privileges and elections.

Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) and Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.).

The credentials of Mr. Hayward, of Nebraska, were presented, and subsequently the announcement was made by Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, that owing to critical illness Mr. Hayward was unable to be present.

By direction of the chair, the new Senators then were presented at the secretary's desk where the oath of office was administered to them by the president pro tem.

Accompanied, each by his colleague, the new senators in coteries of four, were presented to the presiding officer, and received the oath which made them formally members of the body. Those who took the oath were Senators Aldrich, (R. I.); Beveridge, (Ind.); Burrows, (Mich.); Clark, (Mont.); Clark, (Wyo.); Cockrell, (Mo.); Culberson, (Texas); Daniel, (Va.); Davis, Minn.); Depew, (N. Y.); Foster, (Wash.); Hale, (Me.); Hanna, (Ohio); Hawley, (Conn.); Kean, (N. J.); Lodge, (Mass.); McComas, (Md.); McCumber, (N. D.); Money, (Miss.); Proctor, (Vt.); Quarles, (Wis.); Scott, (W. Va.); Stewart, (Nev.), and Taliaferro, (Fla.).

After the administration of the oath a roll coll showed the presence of 78 members.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.), offered the usual resolution that the secretary of the senate inform the house of representatives that it was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Carter (Mont.) presented a memorial and protest against the seating of Senator-elect Clark, of Montana, and also a petition from the governor and other prominent citizens of Montana, asking for an early hearing of the protest against Mr. Clark. The entire matter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) then announced the death of Vice President Hobart, and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the senate has received with deepest regret information of the death of Garret Augustus Hobart, late Vice President of the United States.

"Resolved, That the business of the senate be suspended in order that the distinguished public services of deceased, and the virtues of his private character may be fittingly commemorated.

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be instructed to communicate these resolutions to the house of representatives."

Mr. Sewell announced that at some future date he would call up the resolutions, when an opportunity would be afforded senators to pay their tributes to the late Vice President.

Mr. Kean (N. J.) then, at 12:33 p. m., moved, as a further mark of respect, the senate adjourn, and amid a deep silence the chair declared the motion carried.

Tayler's Resolution.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The following is the text of Representative Tayler's resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Roberts case:

"Whereas, it is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a representative-elect to the Fifty-Sixth congress from the state of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, and

"Whereas, Such a charge is made through a member of the House on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits and papers evidencing such ineligibility.

"Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a representative, be referred to a special committee of nine members of the House to be appointed by the speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such question and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

Financial Bill First.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The financial bill drafted by a special committee of Republican members was to-day introduced in the House by Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, and accorded the distinction of being Bill No. 1 on the records of the House. The text is as given out last week, and members say this will be preserved as far as possible.

TROOPS LEAVING CUBA.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Formal orders were issued from the war department to-day, to give effect to the recently announced decision of Secretary Root, to reduce the force of United States troops in Cuba. The headquarters and eight companies of the Fifteenth infantry, now in Santiago and Puerto Principe provinces, Cuba, are ordered home. Of these the headquarters and four companies goes to Plattsburg barracks, and the remaining battalion to Governor's island, N. Y. The latter will relieve the present battery of the Fifth artillery, at present stationed at Governor's island, making it available for service at some other point on the coast.

One squadron of the Eight cavalry, also stationed at Puerto Principe, is ordered to Fort Riley, Kan. This will leave eight troops of the Eighth cavalry in Puerto Principe, and one squadron of the Tenth cavalry, the latter being ordered to Texas, from which state they were originally drawn. They will relieve three troops of the Ninth cavalry, now in Texas, who in turn will be sent back to the department of Colorado, to such points as may be designated by the commanding general of that department. One company of the Seventh infantry, now at Plattsburg barracks, is ordered to Fort Wayne, Mich. This is the headquarters of that regiment, and it is the intention to concentrate there the various attachments of the Seventh, now scattered over the United States.

TO OUST ROBERTS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The galleries of the house to-day were almost as crowded as on yesterday, the debate on the Roberts case being the attraction. The reading of the President's message, usually a great attraction, was completely overshadowed by the universal interest in the disposition of the case of the Mormon representative from Utah. The fact that three-fourths of the spectators in the galleries were women was particularly noticeable and was a tangible manifestation of the interest of the fair sex in the result.

Mr. Roberts himself entered the hall about 11:30 and immediately became the cynosure of all eyes. Just before the house convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the Democratic side. No arrangements as to the time to be made available for debate upon the resolution had been reached before the house assembled.

It developed that Mr. Roberts' name was not on the official roll call of the house so that in case of a vote or other action by the house he would not be a participant. This was in accord with all precedents. Representative Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, said that no exception could be taken to this proceedure.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places, Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the chaplain delivered his invocation. After the reading of the journal had been concluded Mr. Cannon, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President, reported that the President would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message and it was at once laid before the house. The members listened attentively to the reading.

The reading of the President's message will not be concluded before 3 o'clock in the house. The Roberts case will come up immediately afterward. An agreement has been reached by which each side shall have an hour and a half hour shall be allowed to Mr. Roberts, who will make a personal defense against the charges. He has his original certificate of naturalization which eminent lawyers of the house who have examined it pronounce as genuine and regular. It is believed that the charge that Mr. Roberts was not legally naturalized can not hold.

The reading of the message consumed two and one-half hours, and at the conclusion the Republicans gave it a hearty round of applause. Mr. Payne (Rep. N. Y.) the floor leader of the majority, immediately moved that the message be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered printed.

Mr. Grow (Rep. Pa.), expressed a desire to debate the message, but this was declared out of order. The speaker then laid before the house Mr. Tayler's resolution to refer the Roberts case in accordance with the agreement of yesterday.

Mr. Tayler contended first that Mr. Roberts' conviction of violation of the Edmunds law in 1889 rendered him ineligible by the eighth section of that act; second, that if since guilty of polygamy he is still ineligible under that act; third, that if a polygamist within the meaning of the decision of the supreme court he is ineligible independent of that statute. Fourth, that the compact between Utah and the United States justifies the house in refusing him admission. Mr. Tayler urged that it would be better for the house to exclude Mr. Roberts than to expel him. All the authorities, he said, were against the right of the house to expel a member for acts done prior to his election, no matter how vile they might be.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Richardson providing that Mr. Roberts should be sworn in pending an investigation of his case which should be made by the committee on judiciary.

Tawney's Resolution.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, to-day introduced in the house a resolution for the creation of a committee of 17 members to be known as the "committee on insular affairs," to have jurisdiction over "affairs concerning insular territory, acquired or occupied, under treaty with Spain of Dec. 10, 1898, including the island of Tutuila, Samoa."

The resolution also provided that the committee shall be privileged.

Pacific Cable Bill.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Corliss, of Michigan, has introduced a bill for a Pacific cable, to be built by the government, to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan and China, at a limit of cost of $8,000,000, of which $100,000 is to be immediately available. The route and general control is placed under a Pacific cable commission, including the postmaster general and the chief signal officer of the army.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The cabinet meeting to-day was largely devoted to discussion of the financial conditions of Porto Rico. A letter was recently received by Secretary Gage from prominent business men in the island calling attention to the great fluctuations in the price of the Spanish peso, which is yet the money of the island. At times when the island is shipping its products, which principally come to the United States, American money is quite plentiful, and the exchange value of the peso is correspondingly higher. At such times the peso is worth 62 cents or even more in American money. It frequently happens, however, that the exchange value drops to 58 cents and even lower. The petitioners ask this government to take such measures as will establish a more uniform value for the peso and thus protect the best interests of all concerned.

It is said that there are only about 5,500,000 of these pesos in existence on the island. Although this amount is small, it is sufficient to disturb the financial situation of the island, and yet it is not in the power of the executive department of the government to afford any relief. Indeed, it is said no remedy can be applied except through congress. The attention of congress will likely be called to this matter when the subject of a future government for Porto Rico is under discussion.

Wants Marines.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Capt. Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam, wants an additional force of marines. The few men he has at command now are but an insignificant force compared with the 8,000 population of the island, and while there are no signs of trouble just now, it is regarded as the part of prudence to have a sufficient force of marines at hand to make any attempt at disorder appear hopeless at the beginning.

Coming Over.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—The high duty on woolen manufactured goods has had the result of determining several German mill owners who have customers in the United States to establish manufacturing branches in this country. At least three of the plants will be located in this city all of which expect to turn out cloths for the spring trade.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism or more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER.
Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

THE KENTUCKY COUNT.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—The members of the board of election commissioners, as well as some of the attorneys interested in the canvassing of the vote, expressed the opinion this morning that the canvass of the remaining counties would be completed to-day in time for the contesting board to hear arguments on the disputed counties. There were, however, still sixty-eight counties to be canvassed and the work seemed certain to take the entire day. The board met at 9:30 pursuant to last night's adjournment.

Several counties were passed during the morning, owing to incomplete returns or objections, and the vote of those counted showed little change from the unofficial returns. During the proceedings, Gov. Bradley walked into the room, saying: "I wish to make a statement for the benefit of lying correspondents. I wish to say that there are no soldiers here in citizens clothes by any order of mine. I don't do business that way. I told you, Mr. Chairman, when this board convened, that if you wanted the crowd kept away from this building I would do it. I have ordered no soldiers here," went on the governor, "some of the corps may have come on their own course, but by no order of mine."

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—The morning of the day set for the convening of the official canvass of the election returns opened very quietly, there being at 8:30 a. m. comparatively few people on the streets. The morning was the coldest of the season, the streets being liberally flecked with snow and the temperature had probably much to do with keeping people off the streets. Over at the state house there was nobody around with the exception of a few clerks in the offices. The small probability of any action being taken by the board of election commissioners before some hour this afternoon was another powerful incentive in keeping down excitement early in the day. The hour of noon was set for the first meeting of the board, and it was generally conceded that in its first session it would do nothing but organize and plan out the work to be taken up after an adjournment for dinner. The confidence of both sides seems to increase as the time draws near for the canvass of the votes.

The commissioners of election met at 11:45. Judge Pryor, chairman of the board, announced that method of proceeding would be to take up the counties in order, those in which there was any contest to be laid aside for future action. As soon as the board was ready, Secretary of State Finley turned over the returns of Adair county. Commissioner Ellis asked at once if the counties were not to be turned over in a bunch, and after a consultation Mr. Finley said he would waive the point and handed over the entire state's returns. Adair county was then handed up. Secretary of State Finley announced that he would decline to receive from the county election officials of Jefferson county the mass of evidence covering the alleged Republican fraud in the city of Louisville. When it was tendered him he declared that he had no power to receive any such matter and that he must decline to touch it. Deputy Clerk Day, of Louisville, who presented them, insisted upon their being received. Mr. Finley refused. Mr. Day declined to take it away, and it was allowed to remain lying on the floor of Mr. Finley's office.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

New York, Dec. 5.—The World says the People's Telephone corporation, the Knickerbocker Telephone company and the American Telephone, Telegraph and Cable company were consolidated last night at a meeting of the directors of the three corporations. The consolidated companies will be operated in New York under the name of the People's Telephone corporation, and outside of New York as the American Telephone, Telegraph and Cable company. They will be open for telephone business in New York on New Year's day, and have already 7,000 contracts with New York city subscribers.

In New York city they will charge $100 a year for unlimited service and $30 for limited service. The New York Telephone company, known as the Bell company, charges $240 for unlimited and $90 for limited service. The new concern proposes to transmit long distance messages for 50 per cent of the rate now charged by the long distance telephone company which is the name outside New York for the Bell corporation.

The new telephone company has a mighty surprise in store for its high-priced rivals for citizens of New York in general.

SENATOR HAYWARD DEAD.

Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 5.—United States Senator Hayward died at 6:20 a. m. to-day.

United States Senator Monroe L. Hayward was 59 years old, and has lived in Nebraska City for 32 years. Although a lawyer by profession, he made his wealth largely through investments in lands in Nebraska and Kansas. As the Republican nominee he was defeated for governor by Poynter two years ago, reducing the Fusion majority from 18,000 to 3,000 and was elected to the United States Senate by the last legislature. Soon afterwards he was stricken with paralysis while addressing a political meeting and since then his death has been daily expected. Senator Hayward was a veteran of the civil war, serving in the Twenty-Second regiment of New York volunteers, and later in the Fifth cavalry. He married Miss Jennie Pelton, of Putnam county, New York, in 1870, and his widow and two sons survive him.

REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

New York, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, via Galveston, says:

Four hundred additional recruits have arrived from Buenaventura on the steamer Imperial. They will leave on Sunday for the interior departments where the revolution is still raging, especially in Santander, Boyaca and Cundinamarca. With this reinforcement more than 1,000 men will have gone through the isthmus.

Further official details of the great battle at Santander have been received. The government losses were also considerable. The revolutionary forces numbered about 6,000 veterans from Santander, Boyaca and Cundinamarca and were commanded by General Uribe, who led with extraordinary bravery.

He retired, some reports say, toward Bovaca, while others have him retreating toward Cucuta, on the Venezuelan frontier. More than 5,000 men are in good condition. Gen. Uribe was not wounded, as was first officially reported.

Port Rio Racha, on the Atlantic coast, which was occupied by revolutionists under Marcos Serrano, on October 29, was finally recaptured on November 15 by the government forces under Gen. Manjarres, with the assistance of the gunboats La Popa and Cordova, which threatened bombardment if resistance was made.

The Druce Appeal.

London, Dec. 2.—The appeal of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, who claims to be a daughter-in-law of the fifth Duke of Portland, against the decision prohibiting the opening of the Druce vault in Highgate cemetery, unless the owner of the grave consents to have the coffin opened, has been dismissed, no one appearing in support of the reference.

THE NAVY REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy, just made public, is a document of unusual interest, dealing not only with the work of the navy during the past year and important recommendations for the future, but also discussing the more important questions relating to the navy, including the authorization of eighteen new warships, the imperative need of special legislation in the early days of Congress for armor of the best quality that can be obtained, and the proposition that the thanks of Congress be given to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron and the officers and men under his command for the part they took in the naval operations at Santiago.

These larger items of the report receive extended attention at the hands of Secretary Long. As to the increase of the navy, he says:

"The number of large, swift and powerful cruisers of great coal endurance in our navy is largey disproportionate to the list of the naval establisament. The experience of the last year has also shown the need of several smaller vessels usually classed as gunboats. It is therefore recommended that Congress be requested to authorize the construction of the following vessels:

"First. Three armored cruisers, of about 13,000 tons trial displacement, of a maximum draft at deep load not to exceed 26 feet, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action.

"Second. Twelve gun boats, of about 900 tons trial displacement, to be sheathed and coppered; and

"Third. As recommended a year ago, three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action."

The secretary adds in this connection that the 8,000-ton protected cruisers are considered better adapted to the present needs of the navy than the 6,000 ton ships recommended last year. He also asks that if satisfactory bids cannot be obtained for the new ships authority be given to build them at the United States navy yards.

The secretary's reference and recommendation as to those who took part in the operations at Santiago are as follows:

"While those engaged in the battle of Manila have been deservedly rewarded—and no men ever deserved reward more richly—those who took part in the operations at Santiago, displaying the same conspicuous conduct and extraordinary heroism, have received no recognition whatever for their great services except the recommendations for promotion by the President, which have lapsed, not having been acted upon by the senate.

"The department believes it due to there gallant men to suggest to you that their services be recognized and equal justice done them, and that, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, you recommend that the thanks of Congress be given to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron and to the officers and men under his command, as they were given in the case of the commander-in-chief and officers and men of the Asiatic squadron. The duties, including the blocade of Cuba, and the pursuit, blockade and capture or destruction of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera, all of which it discharged with singular efficiency. It was a campaign of great scope and enormous responsibilities, and was brought to a successful and glorious consummation, which terminated the war by the destruction of the Spanish sea power. It was marked by unsurpassed precision, brilliancy and vigor. That the men who by such achievements earned their country's gratitude have received no reward from its government is an omission which it cannot be doubted will be cordially and generously repaired."

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was made public last night. Its chief feature is a plea for Congressional action to stop the abuse of second class mail privileges, which he says results in annual waste of upwards of $20,000,000. The financial exhibit for the fiscal year shows total expenditures of $101,632,11 and total receipts of $95,021,384, the deficiency being $2,422,747 less than last year.

The postmaster general says:

"The most urgent need of the postal service is the rectification of the enormous wrongs which have grown up in the perversion and abuse of the privilege accorded by law to second class mail matter.

"It is believed that fully one-half of all the matter mailed as second class and paid for at the pound rate, is not properly second class within the intent of the law, and ought justly to be paid for at the third class rate. This gives the enormous quantity of 176,351,613 pounds from which the department derives only a fraction of the revenue to which it is fully entitled. The department actually derived a revenue of 14.75 cents a pound for the third class matter mailed last year, and on this basis the department would have received for this wrongly classed second rate matter $26,011,863, instead of $1,763,516, which it actually received, and the postal revenues would have been increased by the handsome sum of $24,248,347."

"The presence of United States troops in the new island possessions and Cuba in constant communication with home, constrained the establishment of mail facilities for their needs, and the practical obliteration of the old postal system with the extinguishment of Spanish authority compelled a reconstruction of the whole service for the requirements of the native population."

Found.

A cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis has been found, but not in patent medicines, or mixtures. A tree in our own country furnishes a positive cure. Those interested will receive particulars free by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mrs. R. D. Moore, 304 North ave., W. Allegheny, Penna.

Constantinople, Dec. 5.—Admiral Fournier, the commander of the French Mediterranean squadron, has started for Sebastopol, to pay a visit to Admiral Tyrtoff, the Russian minister of the navy.

Another Wonderful Slocum Victory!

The Great Physician Cures a Victim of Weak Lungs After Her Family Physician Failed.

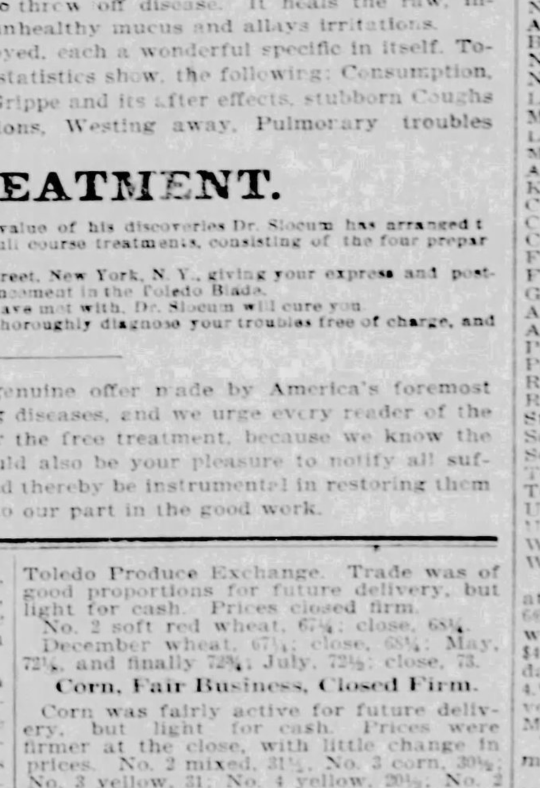
America's Famous Specialist Will Send You the Free Treatment Which Cures Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh and All Pulmonary Diseases.

Dr. Slocum, whose countless miracles in the treatment of diseases of the lungs and head are attracting wide attention throughout the country, declares that fully 90 per cent of all the deaths due to the existence of the consumptive bacilli in the system can be positively prevented by his new discoveries.

Overworked men and women whose lungs are weak and debilitated can be speedily restored by the Slocum treatment, proof of which is furnished by thousands of reports constantly coming in.

One of the more recent restorations is that of Mrs. Mariah Crossley, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., who writes:

"Over a year ago I contracted lung trouble, besides suffering terribly from Catarrh. I grew steadily worse, until I was an invalid. My family physician tried everything, but his treatment accomplished nothing. I finally resorted to patent medicines, but they also gave me no relief. Although only forty-four years old, yet I was unable to retain my strength and the outcome was very dark. Finally I read of Dr. Slocum's success and sent for his full course of medicine. The effect was wonderful, for I only used half the quantity before I began to get well. It was not long before my catarrh disappeared and shortly after my lungs became strong and well—I was cured. To-day I am as well as ever and can never say too much for Dr. Slocum."



Dr. Slocum urges every sufferer to seek perfect health.

Cold weather seizes upon the weak spots and the only preventative is good health.

Those sensitive lungs need new strength, those hollow cheeks need healthy flesh which can only be obtained by the Slocum treatment.

If you are not robust your system will succumb to disease. If your present troubles are not cured, the disease will eat into your very life like a cancer, but the cure is not difficult if you go about it right. The Slocum treatment makes you strong by killing the germs and enabling nature to throw off disease. It heals the raw, inflamed surfaces, stops the formation of unhealthy mucus and allays irritations.

Four distinct preparations are employed, each a wonderful specific in itself. Together they never fail and will cure, as statistics show, the following: Consumption, Lung Weakness, Asthma, Catarrh, La Grippe and its after effects, stubborn Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis and Throat affections, Westing away, Pulmonary troubles and Tuberculosis.

FREE TREATMENT.

To further demonstrate to the world the value of his discoveries Dr. Slocum has arranged to send out at once several thousand more FREE full course treatments, consisting of the four preparations, to all who write for them.

Simply address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., giving your express and post-office address and stating that you read the announcement in the Toledo Blade.

No matter how many discouragements you have met with, Dr. Slocum will cure you.

If in need of expert advice, Dr. Slocum will thoroughly diagnose your troubles free of charge, and tell you how to get well quickly.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above is a genuine offer made by America's foremost medical specialist in pulmonary and lung diseases, and we urge every reader of the Toledo Blade who is afflicted to send for the free treatment, because we know the proposition to be an honest one. It should also be your pleasure to notify all suffering friends of this great free offer and thereby be instrumental in restoring them to complete health. It is a pleasure to do our part in the good work.

News of the Week.

TRADE REPORTS.

New York, Dec. 2.—Bradstreet's says: Warm weather and a holiday have imparted an appearance of irregularity and even dullness to some lines of distributive trade, completing a month which has been on the whole quieter than was the preceding month, but one which still makes satisfactory comparison with a corresponding period a year ago, when weather conditions particularly favored distributive business in seasonable goods. The price situation generally is apparently one of strength in favor of these conditions.

Farm products, it is true, notably wheat and corn, have been weak and lower on unsatisfactory foreign demand but bearish influence exercised by increasing supplies of the former grain. Other cereals are stronger, however. Provisions have been lower, largely on increased receipts of hogs, but lard has been steady on good export demand.

The situation in textiles has apparently lost little in strength during the week, though raw cotton has suffered from a bear raid in domestic and foreign markets on alleged estimates of heavy quantities being held back. Offsetting this, however, have been advices that sales of actual cotton at Liverpool this week are the largest of the year. Cotton goods have been very strong, and the report of the Fall River mills for the third quarter is of conditions the best since 1892.

Woolen goods have been strong also, despite unfavorable weather. Raw wool has again advanced on heavy trading, and what is additionally interesting, prices at the Latest London wool sale appear to have gained to a parity with recent advances here.

The industrial situation has been rather improved by the practical agreement upon a sliding scale system in the New England cotton manufacturing districts. Some further advances in wages of railway employes and of glass workers are to be noted, and some strikes of coal miners have been settled.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week aggregate 3,699,400 bushels, against 7,483,959 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,441,514 bushels, against 4,723,988 bushels in this week a year ago.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Dec. 5, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat was dull in the beginning, but was more active afterward. Cash and near months show an advance in price of wheat of ¾c, while May sold to-day for about the same price as a week ago. The markets closed firm. Corn was in fairly good demand. Prices have lost about ½c since the beginning of the week. Trade has been fair. Bad weather prevented delivery during the opening days of the week, but the weather has improved and marketing is better. Clover seed has sold to a fairly good limit. Prices of seed are up 2½ to 5 cents per bushel.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat was ⅝@¾c higher at the close to-day than on yesterday. Prices opened with a small advance on higher cables, and bullish crop report from Ohio, showing much damage by Hessian fly. After trade had fairly opened there was a trifle easier feeling. Northwestern receipts being liberal—1,029 cars, against 947 cars corresponding day last week, and 1,531 a year ago. Shorts then began to cover, and as many dealers believe wheat is worth all the money asked for it, there was fairly good buying. There was a good call at the close for spring wheat for the continent. At the close prices were up ⅝@¾c from opening. Trade was fairly well extended.

Prices of wheat to-day:

Dec.—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	67¼	68¾	67¼	68¾
Chicago	64⅝	65½	64½	65⅞
New York	71⅝	b72	71⅝	b72
St. Louis	a68	a68⅞	a68	a68⅞
Minneapolis	b61⅝	62½	61⅝	62½
Duluth	b63⅝	b63⅞	b63¾	63⅞

At Chicago May wheat opened at 68¾c, high, 69⅞c, low, 69c; close, 69⅞c. July, 69⅞c; close, 70⅝c. At New York, May wheat opened at 74@74⅛c, and closed at 74⅝c bid. At St. Louis, May wheat opened at 71⅛c; close, 71⅞c bid. At Minneapolis, May wheat opened at 65⅛c; close, 66⅞c. At Duluth, May wheat opened at 67⅝c bid; close, 68⅝@68¾c bid.

Corn worked with wheat; offerings were light. Prices were firm at the close, at an advance over yesterday of ⅜ to ½c. At Chicago December corn opened at 29⅝c, high, 30⅛, low, 29⅝; close, 30@30⅛c. January, 30¼; high, 30⅜; low, 30; close, 30⅜c. May, 32⅛; high, 32½; low, 32⅛, close, 32⅜c. At New York December corn opened at 39 sellers; close, 38⅞ bid; May, 38¾; close, 38⅞ bid.

Liverpool wheat ⅛@¼d higher. Corn unchanged.

Paris wheat, 5@15c higher; flour, 20c higher.

The December crop report of Ohio makes the winter wheat condition only 80, because of the prevalence of Hessian fly. Many fields have been utterly ruined. Approaching winter has rarely found wheat in such poor condition. The total corn crop is estimated at 103,462,000 bus.

The secretary of agriculture of Kansas, in his final estimate of the wheat crop of that state, makes it 43,600,000 bushels.

Berlin wheat, ¾d higher.

Primary receipts of wheat, 666,127 bus.; same time last year, 2,212,000; shipments, 978 bus.; same time last year, 1,113,000. Receipts of corn, 454,000 bushels; same time last year, 767,000; shipments, 614,000 bus.; same time last year, 545,000.

Oats at Chicago for December, 22¼c, high 22⅝c, low 22⅛c, close 22⅝c; May, 23⅞c, high 24@24⅛c, low 23⅞c, close 24@24⅛c.

Pork for December at Chicago, $8.42, high $8.50, low $8.42, close $8.50; January, $9.55, high $9.67, low $9.52, close $9.65.

Lard at Chicago for December, $5.05; January $5.25, high $5.30, low $5.22, close $5.30.

May puts on wheat at Chicago at 1:30, 69⅛@69¼c bid; calls, 70⅛c.

Clearances wheat and flour Atlantic and Gulf ports, 646,508 bushels; corn all United States ports, 105,418 bushels.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat, Higher.

Cash and December wheat 1½c up and May ⅝c higher than on yesterday at the Toledo Produce Exchange. Trade was of good proportions for future delivery, but light for cash. Prices closed firm.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 67¼; close, 68¾.

December wheat, 67¼; close, 68¾; May, 72⅛, and finally 72⅝; July, 72⅛; close, 73.

Corn, Fair Business, Closed Firm.

Corn was fairly active for future delivery, but light for cash. Prices were firmer at the close, with little change in prices. No. 2 mixed, 31½, No. 3 corn, 30¾; No. 3 yellow, 31; No. 4 yellow, 29¼; No. 2 mixed, December, 30½; May, 32½, and closed trade at 33.

Oats—Dull, steary; No. 2 mixed, 23½c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½c.

Rye—Neglected; No. 2 nominally 56c.

Clover Seed—Dull, but 5c higher; prime old, cash, $4.70; December seed, $5.45; March, $5.52½@5.55, latter to close; No. 2 seed, $4.70@4.75. Receipts, 356 bags; shipments, 450 bags.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade dull to-day. Butter holds at quotations given; supply not large. Eggs firm, and stock not heavy. Vegetables in fair supply but steady. Poultry steady, supply fair.

Butter—Best creamery, 26c; dairy, 15@20c, according to quality.

Eggs—Freshly gathered, 21c.

Vegetables—Carrots, bu., 25c; rutabagos, bu., 35c; onions, bu., 25@30c; beets, bu., 30c; lettuce, lb., 10c; celery, dozen stalks, 25@40c; beans, bu., $1.85; oyster plant, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 35@40c; sweet potatoes, bbl., Jersey, $2.25; Virginia, $1.85; cabbages, dozen, 30@50c; squashes, dozen, 75c@$1.00, parsnips, bu., 35@40c.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4¼c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $11; No. 2, $10.

Straw—Per ton, car lots, $4; oat straw, $4.00@4.50.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 10c; No. 2's, 9c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@85c.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, 11c; chickens, dressed, 8c; old fowls, 7½c; ducks and geese, 8c.

Fruits—Lemons, box, $3.25@3.75; oranges, box, $3.25@3.75; apples, bbl., $2.50; cranberries, bbl., $6.00; bushel, $2.25.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $5.00; beef, lb., 6¼@8¾c; calves, lb., 8@8¾c; mutton, lb., 6@7c; lambs, lb., 8@9c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 43c; boiled, 45c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8¾c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beerwax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Middlings in 100 lb. sacks, $15; screenings, in 100 lb. sacks, $15; bran, $14.50.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@10c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 15c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 56½c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.30.

Corn in ear—New, per 100 lbs., 35@40c; old, 50c.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Provisions were again strong, receipts of hogs lighter than expected being a supporting influence. May pork opened 7½@10c over yesterday at $9.77½@9.80; May lard 5c up at $5.45 and May ribs 2½@5c better at $5.12½@5.25. These figures held for some time and little varied from initial prices.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Dec. 5.—Butter—Receipts, 5,153 packages; market firm; western creamery, 23@27c; June creamery, 22@25c; factory, 15½@20c. Cheese—Receipts 5,021 packages; market strong; small September, 12⅝@13c; finest October, 12⅜@12½c; large fancy September, 12⅝@12¾c; large October, finest, 11⅝@11¾c. Eggs—Receipts 7,251 packages; market firmer; western ungraded at mark, 15@21c. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steady. Coffee, steady.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 65⅞@65½c; May, 69⅝@69⅞c; July, 70⅝c. Corn—Dec., 30⅛c; Jan., 30⅛@30⅜c; May, 32⅜@32½c. Oats—Dec., 22⅝@22⅞c; May, 24⅛c. Pork—Dec., $8.50; Jan., $9.65; May, $9.85. Lard—Dec., $5.05; Jan., $5.30; May, $5.50. Ribs—Dec., $5.05; Jan., $5.15; May, $5.30. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.39; S. W., $1.29; Dec., $1.28; May, $1.34½.

The Cotton Market.

New York, Dec. 5.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points lower and followed an uneventful course early in the session. The cables reported more or less heaviness in speculative circles abroad. Limited orders to buy on all weak spots and readiness on the part of several leading commission houses to take provisional advance kept the price movement within narrow limits. New Orleans and other southern spot centers furnished a few fair-sized buying orders, but these were not sufficient to lift the market from the narrow rut in which it was running. Sentiment was split up to an unusual degree.

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands 7⅝c; middling gulf, 8c.

Live Stock.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 5.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.25@3.25; canners cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.00@4.00; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs—Market quiet; prime lambs, $4.75@4.90; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $1.50@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair runs; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.85@3.90; Yorkers, $3.75@3.85; pigs, $3.75@3.80; roughs, $2.75@3.25; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Dec. 5.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market higher; Yorkers, $4.15@4.20; mediums and heavies, $4.10@4.15; pigs, $4.15@4.20; stags and roughs, $2.75@3.75.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 5.—(Frick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 8 cars; market 15c higher on pigs and Yorkers; pigs, $4.35@4.40; Yorkers, $4.35; mediums and heavy, $4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong; best lambs, $5.40@5.50; others same as yesterday.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market generally steady; cow market steady; canners' and calves, firm; beeves, $4.25@7.40; cows, $3.00@4.40; heifers, $3.25@5.40; canners', $1.90@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.25; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.50; westerns, $4.00@5.25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 32,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 35,000; left over, 2,074; market steady; mixed and butchers, $3.85@4.07½; good to choice heavy, $3.90@4.10; rough heavy, $3.75@3.85; light, $3.80@4.05; bulk of sales, $3.90@4.00.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Dec. 5.—Opening prices in the stock market favored both accounts with a preponderance of losses. The railways were slightly lower with but few exceptions. The specialties rose strongly in spots notably American Tin preferred and Pacific Mail.

Irregularity became more pronounced, but the losses were confined to a half dozen obscure stocks, which lost 1@2 points. Sugar and Leather were in good demand and over a point better. St. Paul's favorable weekly statement had a beneficial effect on western railroads, but there was no conspicuous demand.

Trading became considerably more active at the expense of values after a slow hardening movement. Sugar initiated the downward break with a drop of 2 points and was followed by the general run of specialties. There was realizing in the Pacifics and Baltimore & Ohio and general selling of the standard group of stocks. Losses reached a point in a number of prominent stocks. Covering at the decline steadied the list but it became more quiet. Prices for bonds were shaded slightly.

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, a Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
New York Central	133⅝	133⅞	133	133⅞
Atchison, pfd.	65	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	84⅞	85	82⅜	82⅜
North. Pacific, com.	56	56⅛	55	55⅛
North. Pacific, pfd.	76⅛	76⅛	76	76⅛
Louisville & Nashv.	84⅞	84⅞	83	83⅞
Manhattan	105	105⅞	103⅞	104⅞
Leather, pfd.	78⅜	79	78⅜	78⅜
Missouri Pacific	47⅛	48	46⅞	47
Am. Sugar	152	155⅞	151	153⅞
Kansas & Texas pfd	38⅛	38½	38	38
C., B. & Q.	132⅞	133⅛	131⅞	132
Chesp. & Ohio	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞	30
Cen. Tobacco	40⅞	41⅛	38½	39⅞
Federal Steel, com.	61	61½	59⅞	59⅞
Federal Steel, pfd.	80⅞	81	80⅞	80⅞
General Electric	127½	127½	125	125
Am. Tobacco	115⅛	116⅛	115	115
Atchison, com.	21⅞	22½	22	22
Pacific Mail	48⅛	49⅛	48	46
People's Gas	112⅞	112⅞	111	111⅞
Reading	20⅜	20⅜	20	20
Rock Island	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
St. Paul	121⅞	124⅛	123	123⅞
South. Ry., pfd.	57⅞	58	57	57
South. Pacific	41⅞	42	40⅞	40⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	112	113⅞	112	112⅞
Texas Pacific	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
Union Pacific, com.	50⅛	50⅛	48⅞	49⅛
Union Pacific, pfd.	76⅞	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
Wabash, pfd.	22½	22½	22⅞	22⅞
Western Union	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87⅞

New York, Dec. 5.—Money on call strong at 7@8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86½ for demand and at $4.81¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.82@4.82½ and $4.87@4.87½. Commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81. Silver certificates, 58¼@59½c. Bar silver, 58c. Mexican dollars, 47⅛c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 5	Nov. 28
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	133½	132½
U. S. 4's (new) registered	133½	132½
U. S. 5's coupons	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 5's registered	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	112⅝	112⅛
U. S. 4's (old) registered	112⅝	112⅛
U. S. 2's registered	102½	102
U. S. 3's coupons	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 3's registered	109⅝	109⅝

Trade.

The continued warm weather caused dullness in trade, yet the volume of business was large. With colder weather, much activity is anticipated.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.76
Pennsylvania	1.61
Barnesville	1.52
Corning	1.44
New Castle	1.38
North Lima	1.13
South Lima	1.09
Indiana	1.09
Scio	1.61

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 4.—Credit balances, $1.61; certificates opened $1.64 bid, closed $1.64½ bid; cash sales, three at $1.64½, and two at $1.64. Shipments, 109,319 barrels; average shipments, 67,745 barrels; runs, 120,334 barrels; average runs, 79,071 barrels.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Dec. 5.—Offerings have been larger this week and quality better. Prices were satisfactory. Official notations are:

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.75@ 5.75
Trash (sound)	5.75@ 6.75
Common lugs	6.25@ 7.00
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	7.00@ 8.00
Common leaf	8.00@ 9.50
Medium leaf	9.00@12.00
Good leaf	12.00@15.00
Fine and selections	18.00@[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.00@ 6.50
Trash (sound)	6.50@ 7.00
Common lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Medium lugs	8.00@ 8.50
Good lugs	8.50@ 9.50
Common leaf (short)	7.50@ 8.50
Common leaf	8.50@ 9.50
Medium leaf	9.50@12.50
Good leaf	12.50@15.00
Fine and selections	18.00@[illegible]

DARK.

Trash (green or sound)	$ 2.75@ 3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@ 3.25
Common lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Medium lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Good lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	5.00@ 5.75
Common leaf	5.75@ 6.25
Medium leaf	6.25@ 7.25
Good leaf	7.25@ 9.50
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Wool.

From Bradstreet's: "The good demand for wool continues, and the week's sales, notwithstanding the Thanksgiving holiday, have proved large. About 12,000,000 pounds were sold in Boston the past week, while the prices obtained have been higher than at any time yet on this upward move. The London auction wool sale opened November 28, and prices averaged 15 per cent higher than at the September close. A small supply of African sold to the continent at 10 per cent advance, with fine and medium crossbreds at 15 per cent and some lower crossbreds at 20 per cent above the previous close. Only about 112,000 bales to be sold. This advance just about covers the mark-up in this country during the past two months, and operators look for a further advance. The Boston sales this week show about [illegible] pounds of territory, Texas and California taken, with prices at the close at about the basis of 58@62 cents clean for medium and fine, with staple lots at 65@70 cents. Fleece wools, washed, are quoted at about 1 cent higher, best Ohio delaines being quoted up to 40 cents."

From Dun's Review: "Sales at the three chief markets have been [illegible] pounds for the week, making [illegible] for four weeks, against 29,078,600 for the same weeks last year, 24,164,500 for the same weeks in 1897, and 18,616,000 for the same weeks in 1892. The market has been strong, and materially helped by reported wool advance and expected great scarcity of wool abroad. Dealings are less confined to speculators and traders, as manufacturers take nearly all offerings at reasonable prices. The week's advance has been as much as two cents a pound on some grades. The London market is much disturbed and purchases are freely made at rapidly advancing prices. Coates Brothers of Philadelphia, report quotations nearly 10 per cent higher than November 1st."